THE OREAD

—OF—

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

MT. CARROLL, CARROLL CO., ILL., AUGUST, 1885.

FLORIDA.

BY MRS. NONA BRANCH SAWYER,
OF THE CLASS OF 1871.

How often the question is asked,—"What is the *truth* about Florida?" One account makes it appear an earthly paradise, another an interminable swamp, another a sandy desert, while another denies the presence of scenery. Each writer tells his story from his own point of view. He does not see the country as an *area* but as a *line*, and only the identical line in which he is moving.

Many a Northerner comes to the state, stops at Jacksonville, a city so emphatically Northern that it is only a miniature New York or Chicago, notes all its drawbacks and disadvantages, makes the trip of the St. Johns, visits some of the landings, whose only support is the overflow from river traffic and travel; sees a few abnormal, isolated orange trees; catches a glimpse of an aligator; breathing all the time the miasmas which arise from uninterrupted vegetable decay fostered by heat and moisture; gathers specimens of hanging moss, its very existence indicating the presence of the destroyer whose wrecks it vainly tries to conceal. Perhaps he takes time to cross the State to the Gulf, passing through the rich hammock lands of southern Florida. He marks the lack of thrift displayed by the native "Cracker," who knowing no winter, has not learned the economic lesson of the ant, "providing her meat in due season," but who finds a sowing or a reaping time in every month; he sees the lavish waste of nature, and with true Yankee ideas of frugality, blames the few inhabitants for allowing that waste. Then he crosses to the Atlantic coast, views St. Augustine as a relic and flies homeward. He has seen Florida and is "disgusted with it."

This is not a fair or just judgment. The transient visitor seldom sees the high pine lands which are the pride of the State. He knows nothing of the peculiar inspiration of seeing, much less of owning, acres and acres of luxuriant orange trees, bending to the ground under their weight of golden fruit. He has lived upon the "tin canned" bill of fare of hotel and steamer, never dreaming that perennial vegetable gardens exist. He buys the oranges along the route, fairly good 'tis true, but tasteless compared with the golden vessels filled with nectar fit for the gods to drink, that never find their way to vender's carts and baskets. He has inhaled the malaria of the low-lands and never found the crown and pearl of all Florida attractions,—the incomparable climate of the high pine lands. He has peered through the tangled undergrowth, but has never trod the cathedral aisles of her majestic forests, whose tall, straight trunks, eighty to one hundred feet high, crowned with perpetual verdure, seem to touch the heaven's blue dome.

No eccentricity like a Yosemite or a Niagara gives Florida a name above her sister states. She has neither hurrying streams, dashing waterfalls, rugged crags nor yawning canyons. From north to south her surface shows no trace of those gigantic upheavals which delight and puzzle geologists.

One person may find pleasure in a thunder storm; may enjoy the rage and tumult of the elements, may read of the power of the Creator who traces with his finger the lightning's path, and hear his voice in the reëchoing peals of thunder. But power and grandeur are not the only elements of pleasure. When the storm is passed, another person may equally enjoy the purer atmosphere, the blending colors of the rainbow, the clear blue sky and, above all, the fresh life and vigor of vegetation. Florida shows not the *power* but the *smile* of her Creator. She has a beauty all her own, not boistrous, but stealing upon the senses like a waking dream. Her rivers flowing without perceptible current are deep with marvelously variable widths. Her myriad chains of lakes of seeming endless variety, many of them clear as crystal, peopled with finny tribes, ever reflect the blue sky above. Her low-lands are covered with tropical luxuriance, the hammock rich in variety of timber, and the high ridges bristling with pine, where roam the deer. Her surface fanned with invigorating breezes from ocean to gulf, no destructive frost, no ice congealing her waters, no storms of wind and dust, no extremes of heat prostrating man and beast, no inundations from swollen streams, but calm, peaceful, restful, perpetual spring—this is Florida.

It seems strange, to be sitting on the shady side of a piazza eating oranges, while almost within a stone's throw, sleigh-bells are jingling and furs are in demand. This, too, under the same flag, there waving in golden sunshine, and a few degrees north frozen into stiff folds.

Fires are often needed in the morning and evening, and it is no exaggeration to say it is colder in the house than outside. Some wag explains this by saying that with the universal "open fires" the greater part of the heat goes up the chimney, and all out doors is warmed. Be this true or not, it is pleasant to see the pine knots blazing in the fire-place. A feeling of regret, born of the scarcity of wood in the prairie states, and the thread of economy that runs through the warp and woof of every Yankee comes over one, as he realizes the waste of heat. But when I see the vast amount of fat, fragrant wood burned in the process of clearing, and remember that the pine forests will outlast more than one generation, I have no disposition to curtail the pleasures of an open fire by suggesting the economy of stoves.

The native Floridians, or "Crackers," do not worry over the future prospects of the State. They hold in holy horror any kind of work. They would rather work than actually starve, but would much rather some one else would work for them. Those who have acquired property do not seem to know how to enjoy it. A gentleman and his wife were traveliug through the State and stopped at a "cracker" cabin for the night. The house contained two rooms and accommodated the whole family, numbering sixteen. The floor was of native soil, well pulverized by constant use of twenty years. When seated at the supper table, Mrs. L., who is of no light weight, felt her chair sinking in the sand. She exercised her skill to

keep it on its base, and when the meal was ended, her chin was near the level of the table. This family owned cattle by the thousands, yet neither butter nor milk were seen on their table; I doubt if they knew the taste or color of either. On this occasion they were able to offer their guests a rare treat, a treat as dear to the heart of the genuine cracker, as red snapper is to the denizen of the Crescent City, or baked beans to the Bostonian,—nothing less than "razor back". This animal is peculiar to Florida. Its relatives in the North are known under the common name of hog or pig, but have little resemblance to their southern cousins. The lean flesh, we say lean, because that is the only kind of flesh it has, is very good eating, owing perhaps to the climate, (all good things in Florida are credited to the climate.) The distinguishing features of this animal are, the sharp ridged curvature of the spine from which it derives its name; a general absence of weight compared with age and size; his agility and fleetness of foot; his indomitable courage—no fence so high, no opening so small, no hedge so thorny as to daunt a courage invariably crowned with success; and lastly and most important, his self-supporting qualities. He is not "born tired" but is energetic and fully imbued with a complete sense of the phrase "root or die." Therefore his nose indicates the result of long and extended practice.

Although so toothsome to the native, "hog and hominy" is not the sum total of Florida's resources. There is no article of food found on northern tables that can not be found there. Staple groceries are no higher, fresh vegetables and milk and fish are brought to the door daily. Green peas, turnips, cabbage, tomatoes, crisp lettuce and radishes graced our table, not fresh from cans or hot-houses, but fresh from the garden; and a great variety of delicious fruits furnish desserts and lunches.

It is surprising how many oranges one can eat in a day, and no matter how many we eat to-day, we want more to-morrow. Then besides this great staple there are other fruits just as luscious, though perhaps not so nearly universal. Peaches, pears, blackberries, strawberries, mulberries, figs, bananas, pine apples, grape fruit, grapes and guavas are grown with great ease.

It would require many pages to tell all the good things that might be said of Florida, but better than hearing is seeing, and in visiting the State one must not omit going to De Land, a gem among gems. In location, healthfulness, social and intellectual advantages, it can not be surpassed.

A visit here is not complete without a call upon our friends. Walking along the street which runs west from the Academy we will find an old acquaintance. Neat iron gates afford admittance to the grounds. A spacious and magnificent lawn, the pride and admiration of every one who sees it, first attracts the eye. Choice shrubbery, roses and evergreens are dotted here and there, a hedge of evergreens and roses surrounds the whole. At the further side of the lawn is a modest cottage which may be supplanted by one more pretentious. This has a porch all around it on which clamber over forty varieties of vines. Back of the house are 130 orange trees, "ten years in grove," from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and of nearly equal breadth of foliage or top, which in the spring gave a snowy and fragrant promise of a most bounteous harvest. This is the winter home of our Mrs. Shimer. Her doors are hospitably open to receive you and a cordial welcome will greet you. Tarry a while and you will enjoy a trip to her other groves. One day can be pleasantly spent by taking the steam cars, and visiting her grove of sixteen acres, planted to oranges, lemons, pears and peaches, which lies half way between the city and St. Johns river. Another day go to her "Lake Grove," have a row on Carroll Lake and catch a few of the fine fish found there. The Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, a mile or so long. It has been sounded to the depth of 125 feet without reaching the bottom. The water is clear and the banks grassy.

On your return you pass the groves of several of the Seminary friends: Rev. Phillips, Messrs. Barker, P. & J. W. Seymour, A. Strawn and Rheil, Mrs. Hazzen, Miss Rundell, Miss Joy and Mrs. Sawyer, nearly all of which were planted and cared for by Mrs. Shimer.

The city has many attractions of its own which can be best known by being seen. Enough to say, it is a delightful place for a winter home.

The spirit of unity between north and south is quite marked. There is a spirit of fraternity and a desire to cement and perpetuate a more perfect union. Few are disposed to resurrect unpleasant political questions. Only those who willfully bar their hearts, shutting out all light of love and warmth of charity, dare to visit the charnel house of the past, and with sacriligious hands tear aside the cerements of the dead and gaze upon the ghastly wounds.

The general sentiment of the people is symbolized in the cemeteries of the Crescent City. The tombs are above ground, built of brick or stone. The living often visit there, but they do not open the sealed door and expose the emblems of mortality. They plant beautiful flowers and vines, whose foliage drapes in dark green and graceful masses, the polished marble, the uncomely roots concealed in the dark ground transmute the earthly elements into bloom and fragrance. So with the troubled past. The errors and the sufferings await the Judgment Day; and bitter words and angry thoughts that rankled in the hearts, have been changed to sentiments of love and unity, and flowers of reconciliation. What matters now, who wore the blue and who the gray?

By friendly intercourse both north and south have learned lessons of lasting benefit. The North has brought her machinery and inventions, teaching how to push forward home industries and develop natural resources. She has given examples of thrift and energy, the rugged enterprise and intuitive power which makes every undertaking, like the rainbow, "bend toward a pot of gold," and has pointed out the many avenues in which capital may find investment. The South has demonstrated that the best tropical supplies are grown on native soil.

It is rare that we can have the most desirable things without a complementary sacrifice of others, and as yet Florida is a new country and its resources little known. Until this climax is reached, we will not let trifles mar the enjoyment of living out of doors a good deal in the winter, and taking deep draughts of the purest air, knowing that Florida will shine forth as a bright and peculiar star in the constellation of our states, and that its brightness will become more visible as its development progresses.

Mrs. Sawyer, of Lincoln, Nebraska, sent the above letter as her contribution to the entertainment of the Reunion Society. It was much enjoyed by her classmates, old teachers and friends. During her winter's stay in Florida, she contributed, as special correspondent of the Lincoln press, a series of entertaining articles concerning the South, beginning with New Orleans, winning for herself, as she always does, much credit. Mrs. Sawyer was also Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Department of the State of Nebraska, at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans. Thus together with improving her orange grove, she must have had a busy winter.

Health and Comfort.

We voluntarily call attention to the *Alpha Garment*, manufactured by the Alpha Manufacturing Co., Woburn, Mass. These are woven, worsted combination undersuits, made by measure to suit the individual buyer. They are the most perfect garments of the kind of which we have any knowledge. We can most heartily recommend these to all of our lady readers and advise them to send, at once, for circulars, to the above address.

Music in its Formal and Ideal Phases.

BY MADGE MYERS.

The ancient Greeks, by means of music, deemed it requisite to form and compose the minds of youth to what was decent, sober and virtuous. They considered no one qualified to become a teacher of philosophy or theology unless he possessed a knowledge of this science. Plato says, "Musical training is a more potent instrument than any other: because rhythm and harmony find their way into the secret places of the soul, upon which they mightily fasten, imputing grace and making the soul graceful of him who is rightly educated."

At the time of Plato, more than four hundred years before Christ, music was considered a lost art. In a modern sense, it took rise at the beginning of the Christian era. It is both interesting and curious to mark its slow progress from the rude and primitive attempts at composition, through the first twelve centuries of the era, until some slight degree of mastery was attained, at least from a scientific standpoint. But it is not until the sixteenth century, with the introduction of the chromatic element and chord of the dominant seventh, that we find our free system of modern tonality, upon which by far the greater portion of the best composition depends.

Every musical composition, in common with all other works of art, is based upon the three great principles of unity, variety and symmetry. They form the foundation of the old counterpoint as well as of the monophonic music of the present.

Counterpoint, or contrapuntal music, is formed by the progression of one or more parts to a given melody, called *cantus firmus*. In contrast to this, monophonic music has only a single melody, with a harmonic accompaniment. The earliest music was strictly monophonic, the congregations of the first Christian churches singing their hymns in unison, with no accompaniment. In course of time different parts began to be added to the principal melody, thus making the beginning of counterpoint, which, in the centuries following, was cultivated by monks, tourists and composers of the various schools. It finally became so complicated that works were written in as many as ninety parts. Such compositions were, however, unintelligible to ordinary musicians. In these works, unity was attained by means of imitations, of which there are two kinds, strict and free. Strict imitation, as seen in canons and fugues, consists in the imitation of a certain motive, or musical idea, with close attention to intervals, and to the order of entrance and number of the repetitions. Free imitation, as the word indicates, is not subject to rules so imperative. It may be seen in the dance forms and suites of that time.

The great interest taken in counterpoint developed consummate mastery of the art, and in the works of Sebastian Bach, particularly in his fugues for organ and clavichord, contrapuntal writing attained its perfection. In Bach's fugues, the form consisted in the orderly arrangement and succession of the different groups, produced by the entrances of subject and answer. After his time, nothing remained to be done in contrapuntal writing but to imitate him.

Monophonic music was now to be developed and finally to become predominant. The germs of monophony had existed in contrapuntal works for many years, and the sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti have often only one melody at a time, with chord accompaniments. These sonatas are the most eminent examples of monophonic music before the death of Sebastian Bach.

Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, son of the great Sebastian, was a leader in the development of monophony. His most important work was the form he gave the sonata. The sonata in the present meaning, is a composition consisting of three or four movements, which are contrasted with one another in key, tempo and character. No one feature of the sonata was original with Emanual Bach, but he combined them all in numerous compositions of great merit. He brought the exclusively monophonic sonata into vogue, and developed in his periods much more marked balance of antecedent and consequent than had before existed. His works show great advance in clearness of form. Haydn, his successor, developed this clearness much more, and established in the sonata the definite order of period and period groups which made it truly classical. With Mozart the sonata became perfect in form. His works are laid out on a larger scale than those of Haydn, and are perfect in unity, variety and symmetry. He developed the sonata to the logical limits of form. The next advance was to be made in the direction of emotional content.

The classical ideal, as developed in polyphonic music, did not satisfy all the demands of the genius of later musicians. Under its reign the aim of the composer was to produce works satisfactory to the intellect. The works of Bach and Mozart, as representative of polyphonic and monophonic writing, though often long and complicated in detail, are simple in plan, and as a whole easily comprehended. The essential characteristics of the classical ideal, are clearness, simplicity, repose and symmetrical balance of parts. The composer of such works necessarily gives the greater part of his attention to the purely intellectual side of his compositions, and but little to the emotions and ideas which might be embodied in the forms he creates. Thus many works of the masters of the old Flemish school seem like mathematical problems, so devoid of all fancy and feeling are they. Nevertheless, they filled the places assigned to them in musical development, establishing the construction from one subject of works having unity of thought and logical form.

With the times of Bach and Beethoven, a new era opened. The genius of these men was not satisfied by the formal development of musical themes and the construction of logical works. They had something more to say than could be expressed while giving precedence to form; with them, form was only a means to a higher end—a medium for the expression of their thoughts and emotions. Their works are among those which as the world has given evidence are too valuable to be allowed to perish, and they have been one of the first sources of inspiration to their famous successors. In Beethoven's music there are often found modifications of the strictly classical form. These modifications are no improvement upon the classical ideal, which was already perfect, but were rather departures from it in the direction of the romantic ideal. The romantic school really began with Beethoven, and it was to him and to Sebastian Bach that Mendelssohn, Chopin and Schumann looked in establishing their new musical era. It is also claimed that Berlioz and Liszt have produced in their symphonic poems the proper outcome of Beethoven's poetic aspiration, while Wagner asserts that the musical drama is its natural result. whichever it may be, music certainly received a powerful impulse, which was as certainly toward the romantic school.

In thinking of the latter, the two names that come first into one's mind are those of Chopin and Robert Schumann. By them the musical ideal was finally converted from an objective to a subjective one; the assertion of the right of utterance of the individuality, the emotional experiences, the inner life of the artist, gave rise to the romantic school, not by a sudden change, but by gradual developments. From the nature of the ideal toward which they now pressed, the composers of this school show in their works more of the influences, external and internal, which were brought to bear upon them.

Chopin was by nature of an exceedingly sensitive and poetic temperament. He was greatly affected by the unhappy

struggles of Poland, his native country, for an independent existence. His life in Paris, necessarily one of excitement, and his relations with the people surrounding him, had also a powerful influence upon him. In the latter part of his life, his compositions reflect a morbid state of mind, caused by disappointments and failing health.

Schumann possessing wonderful genius, originality and depth, and power of emotion, was one of the great powers and creative minds of his age. Though showing talent and originality very early, such were the adverse circumstances surrounding him, that he did not finally determine to adopt music as a profession until he was about twenty years of age. His early musical training was defective in many respects, and it was with great difficulty that he attained the complete mastery of formal construction possessed in such perfection by Mendelssohn and Chopin. After deciding to be a musician, and earnestly beginning study, he was thrown into the society of a number of young musical enthusiasts, who greatly deplored the state of musical affairs then existing in Germany. To assist in improving matters, the idea of founding the "New Journal of Music" occurred to Schumann. With this publication he was connected for a number of years, and was one of the ablest and most discerning of musical critics, bringing into favor many highly gifted musicians, Chopin among the number. Both Chopin and Schumann were strongly influenced by the state of literature then existing. A revolution similar to that created in music by these two artists was taking place in literature at the same time.

Chopin and Schuman both felt their own original power, and aimed to create a new era in music. Both were most successful in writing in the freer forms of their own invention in which they could give full play to imagination. Chopin's works are perfect in form and style, with an emotional content of exquisite poetic beauty. The works of Schumann are not so finished, they are often obscure and mysterious, suggesting more than they reveal, but yet showing a powerful and poetic imagination and depth of feeling.

The work of Chopin and Schuman has been of great importance in directing the musical effort of the present. The aim of all rising young composers of the modern school is to give fitting expression to some phase of feeling, and all show the influence of Schumann, the most romantic of pianoforte composers. Interpreters also have been affected. A proper rendering of the compositions which belong to the romantic school demands, on the part of the pianist, not only a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the composer's aim and emotional state, but also imposes new and peculiar technical requirements.

In a survey of musical progress generally, it is impossible not to remark the gradual change of aim and spirit. At first necessarily experimental, then chiefly intellectual, it has come to be one of absorbing interest from a psychological standpoint. As Cousin says: "All true arts are expressive, but they are diversely so." Music is, without contradiction, the most penetrating, the profoundest, the most intimate art. There is, physically and morally, between sound and soul a marvellous relation; it seems as if the soul were an echo, in which the sound takes a new power. It must not be supposed or believed that the greatest effects are produced by complicated means. The less noise music makes, the more it touches. The peculiar power of music is to open to the imagination a limitless career; to lend itself with astonishing facility to all the moods of each one; to arouse or calm, with the sounds of simplest melody, our accustomed sentiments, our favorite affections. In this respect, music is an art without a rival. Music does not paint; it touches, it puts in motion imagination. The heart once touched moves all the rest of our being. The direct and natural power of music is on the heart. Its domain is sentiment.

From a Former Associate.

DEAR MRS. SHIMER AND FRIENDS OF THE ALUMNI:—The request from your Committee that I should send you a short letter to be read at your Reunion, came to me like a breath from a life long past, bringing memories, as fragrant as a cool breeze from some far off delectable land, or the spicy air of the orange groves of Florida. For I did so love my school life, my kind principal, my thoughtful associate teachers, and my dear girls, and I love them still. How thankful I am that amid changes innumerable, the same genial face looks down upon you which greeted me when I came, without one friend or acquaintance in all the great West,—that of our dear Mrs. Shimer,—and one other has been with her through all these years, whom I recall as my old room mate, Miss Dearborn, a name now unfamiliar to most of you, whose sweet songs often sound in my ears as of old. Miss Hubbell's faithful scales and arpeggios used to awaken me at five o'clock in the morning, and I am sure she has carried the same energy with her through life. Miss Spalding's graceful, winsome manner now adorns her own elegant home in Vermont, where she is happy in the affections of many friends. Closely associated with her in my thoughts come Libba Kimball, and our bright Bella Paterson, now in her lonely widowhood; my own Ella Smith whom I lately saw in her Omaha home with her lovely children, and Laura Holland, whose beautiful life sheds its rays upon many homes. Dare I count the years that have flown? No, let us look forward to joyful years of added prosperity for the Seminary, with the hope that all who leave its protecting walls, may go forth to establish for themselves exalted Christian characters, and finally win the victor's crown. Most affectionately, Yours, MARY GROSE SMITH,

1869—1871.

MORGAN PARK, ILL., May 30, 1885.

The Sherwood Concert.

Mr. Wm. Sherwood, of Boston, gave his third concert in Mt. Carroll, last May. He was assisted by Mrs. Hazzen, Miss Idell Miles and Miss Hamblen. Mr. Sherwood, with the vocalists assisting, presented a choice program that was greatly enjoyed, not only by those whose study fitted them to understand one so thoroughly classical, but, also, by others who are simply music lovers. After the concert, Mr. Sherwood listened to the playing of some of his sister's most advanced pupils, and gave them kind criticisms with encouraging words of praise. Mr. Sherwood's concerts have not only caused pleasure, but they have been the means of real benefit to the students of the Conservatory, and it is hoped that he will repeat his visits in Mt. Carroll, and that other entertainments of like artistic merit may be given another season.

Marriages.

Cards have been received at the Seminary, since our last list appeared, announcing the marriage of the following:

Dr. John Chase Bennett and Myrtie A. Stevens. Residence, Cresco, Iowa.

S. B. Hursh and Alice S. Kent, Woodstock, Illinois.

C. L. Hostetter and Mary Peart. Residence, Wilderberg Place, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

George C. Mastin and Ada A. Crammer. Residence, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

Chas. A. Whiting and Ella I. Thornton.

John. W. Byler and Emma J. Spencer.

E. E. Gibbens and Jessie O. Murphy.

D. R. Turner and Annie C. Campbell.

Chas. S. Hutchins and Jennie Green. Residence, Port Arthur, Canada.

Martin V. Bean and Lillie A. Hall.

Louis J. Migbell and Gracia M. White.

W. E. Robinson and Clara A. White. Residence, Grand Island, Nebraska.

G. W. Enslow and Lydia L. Durell.

Merritt W. Pinckney and Mary Van Vechten. Residence, Chicago Ill.

An European Sketch.

The following sketch was prepared by Miss Sarah Hostetter, at the request of the Executive Committee of the Reunion Society, and read by her at the public exercises of the Society, June 10.

"The question given me by the Executive Committee of the Reunion was: 'Will you write us something of foreigners as you saw them?'

Travelling as we did through the different countries of Europe and having, only a year in which to enjoy and study what it has taken centuries to create and destroy, we could not stay in any one place long enough to enter into the real, or rather, domestic life of the people, yet we learned many useful things about them, and always formed an opinion of their habits of life and most striking characteristics. Human nature is the same the world over, no matter how differently it may be developed by circumstances.

We sailed from New York on the English Steamer 'Servia,' and our first experience was with the English. "Never mind, my dear, we have now to deal with the English," said our eldest chaperon, Mrs. Penfield, as we turned away from one of the officers who had rudely and unkindly answered our most important question. Two months later, I understood fully what Mrs. Penfield meant. As a rule, we found the English people most unpleasant to meet in travel. Their reserve is well enough and to be respected, but their rudeness and coldness is quite unpardonable. Young English girls are lovely. They are modest and unassuming in manner, and in their fresh print dresses that they generally use in ordinary travel, are quite equal to, if not pleasanter in appearance than the average American girl one meets. The mystery is, how they can ever develop into women like their mammas, or ever acquire the "stony British stare" which chills you through and through when you encounter it. Of course the English people are proud of their well kept country, their great unfathomable city of London, and I do not doubt that behind many of the dusky, grey houses, as uninviting on the outside as an Englishman's manner, there are bright, happy firesides and pleasant home influences. But this influence only extends to a limited circle of friends. A man's social position is established by his father, his grandfather and many generations before him. A young man who stands behind a shop counter, no matter how intelligent or worthy he may be, must always struggle against that fact should he ever manage to rise into the magic circles socially superior to his own.

In traveling through England, we came one day to Stratford-on-Avon. We had thought to find it a quaint, quiet old place. Quaint it was, but it was not quiet, for they were holding the yearly servant's fair. Their year's time of service having expired, the servants had from miles around assembled to have a grand free day and to make an engagement for the ensuing year. The streets were crowded with people, and wares of all kinds were offered for sale. There were many devices to amuse the people with, a shooting gallery, a swing run by a steam engine, and everybody seemed to be having a good time. Time being precious to us, we were obliged to find our way through this crowd to the house of Shakespear. While awaiting a reply to our knock at the door, a man from the street rushed toward us shouting in most tragic tones:

"All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

We thought as the frightened woman on the inside closed and bolted the door after our entrance, that we had experienced a scene of high comedy in English low life. We were destined not to see the home and burial place of Shakespear in quiet, for, in the morning when we reached the peaceful little church on the banks of the Avon we found that funeral services were being held over the body of a lady in high social standing. We wandered at will about the church yard, among the grey stones shaded by great old elms. Entrance at last being granted us, we went with silent footsteps up the aisle, past the casket covered with beautiful flowers, and in the presence of the dead of a few hours, we looked down upon the grey slab of stone that covered the great and immortal Shakespear.

We could not tarry here long for a wedding was about to take place in the church; the superstition among the common people being that if a wedding takes place in the presence of the noted dead, the happy pair will be imbued with the spirit of the departed, and peace and prosperity will ever attend them. As the working classes of every nation are a great element, I have related these trifling incidents thinking they might be of interest.

But, to go back to the beginning of our experiences. We landed first in Ireland, whose rugged shores and emerald fields beyond had first greeted our sea-worn eyes. Queenstown Harbor, with the quaint old city in front of us, made a pleasant picture in the fading day. We found the custom house officers kind and obliging, and after disposing of our luggage, we proceeded to the famous city of Cork, full of people, poor, ragged. We appreciated the following stanza so perfectly descriptive of the streets:

"Poor, narrow foot path o' the street
Where twa wheelbarrows tremble when they meet."

In passing along the narrow streets, one is possessed with an irresistible desire to pull the long ears of the many stupid little donkeys that so patiently drag the two-wheeled carts, and who understand the commands of the driver, a woman or boy, who manages the rope lines with stately dignity. We were of course in a frame of mind during our first days on land, to appreciate any kindness shown us. We were ready to say a good word for "ould Ireland" from the start and we have never had any reason to change our opinion. The guides and drivers we had, were, of course, talkative and attentive also, always speaking of their country and friends in a most affectionate way. Our driver one day gave us little lines about the shamrock, which, so celebrated, we found quite rare:

"It grows through bogs, through the brakes and the mireland,
And we call it, the dear little Shamrock of Ireland."

Irish wit is proverbial, and the effect of kissing the Blarney stone is quite irresistible. When at the tower of Blarney Castle, two of our young ladies were very anxious to kiss the magic stone, but the chaperones, seeing the danger, said "No." A young Irishman standing near by, noticing their disappointment, kissed the stone and soon after remarked to a friend: "Perhaps they would like to kiss it by proxy."—The nationality of the speaker was considered, also the effect of the stone, and the joke appreciated.

In traveling through the lakes of Killarney we were ever regaled by legends of Fairy-land. They speak of the sainted Patrick and his good deeds with sober faces, and point out the lake in the Dunloe Pass, into which he banished all the serpents of Ireland, and how every Monday morning now a great snake comes to the surface of the water and swims round and round trying to get out, but the good saint has him so completely under control that he can never escape. We went through this pass on horseback, and as is natural, I inquired the name of the animal I was riding. The guide's ready reply was, "Carry-me-aisy." Would that the name had expressed the characteristic of the steed.

Besides this bright, sunny side of Irish life there is a dark one, and sad indeed. We were ever haunted by the hungry, pinched faces of beggars—men, women and children, and as we passed the dark little huts, with thatched roofs and often no windows, the veritable pig was there, but it ceased to be funny, for there were little children there too, who

had not enough to eat. An old physician who attended one of our party during an illness, in Dublin, told us that he considered his countrymen the kindest and most affectionate people in the world and also the dirtiest. He said that the love of liquor was ruining the people and was the cause of much of the misery and suffering. He sympathized with the land owners; I could not. Yet it would be folly for me to even hint at the solution of a problem that has puzzled the heads of the wisest English statesmen for many years.

The contrast between the southern, or Catholic, and the northern, or Protestant parts of the country, is striking, the latter being much more prosperous. I doubt if the trouble is wholly Ireland's own. Her glory has faded with her great statesmen and orators, but I hope there are brighter days in the future, and that the quick wit and ready tongues of her many sons, may bring peace and prosperity.

We crossed from Belfast to Glasgow, Scotland. In the latter city there was nothing save the grand old Minster to indicate that the city was not American. The nearest approach to any home life that we had in Scotland was the call we made upon Miss Elizabeth Beggs, the only surviving niece of Robert Burns. We found her in a peasant cottage about two miles from the town of Ayr and one mile from the cottage where the poet was born. We rapped with the old-fashioned knocker and were met at the door by a bright looking girl who ushered us into a quaint little parlor. There were books, pictures and furniture as might have been found in our grandmother's time. We had ample time to look about us while the girl went to announce our arrival. She returned with the message that Miss Beggs was not well but if we would walk up stairs she would receive us in her room. We entered a low ceilinged little room, with two dormer windows overlooking a beautiful stretch of well-tilled country, over which the poet used to roam in freedom, singing his bright songs of peasant life. In a chair, quaint and old-fashioned, sat an old lady with black, sharp eyes, though dimmed by eighty years service. She rose and gave us a most kindly greeting. Her conversation was cheery and bright. She asked us what we thought of the little "cuddies," meaning the little donkeys that were a never ending source of amusement to her. No language in the world could furnish a more appropriate word for them than the Scotch "cuddy." Our conversation was generally about the poet. Miss Beggs took from an old-fashioned chest of drawers, two letters that Burns had written to his brother. They were full of kindly advice and brotherly affection. The old lady listened intently as we read them aloud, so proud was she of her illustrious uncle, that she never wearied of hearing them. We would have enjoyed a longer call, but we felt that it would be inhuman to ply her with the many questions that filled our minds. When we rose to go she wished us a hearty "God speed" and kissed us, an honor that we appreciated. We could repeat with truth the words of Burn's:

> "When death's dark stream I ferry o'er,
> A time that surely shall come,
> Of heaven itself I'll ask no more
> Than just a Highland welcome.

In cheerful contrast to the Irish want and squalor, was the steady plodding of the Hollanders, when we crossed a few weeks later, into Holland. There, nobody ever seemed to hurry, yet everything had a clean, orderly look. They say the Hollanders do more scrubbing than any other nation in the world and surely they have quantities of water to do it with. When one is out in the Sea, Holland seems as if it were lower than the surface of the water, and it no doubt is. The whole country is a perfect net-work of canals and windmills used to drain the land. There are no fences, the canals dividing the little fields. The great, well-fed Holstein cattle, their shiny black and white colors in striking contrast to the rich green grass, pasture peacefully on these little fields and never trespass upon the ground of their neighbors. Sometimes they go up and look over the little streams as if to say, "I could step over here and taste your grass neighbor Holstein, but mine is just as good, so I won't try." The old costumes of the people are passing away. They still wear the wooden shoes and the men their wide trousers and blouse. The women retain the heavy ornaments for the head. Pride only prompts them, as we were told, for they are all of solid gold and silver and have been heirlooms for ages. The more aristocratic inhabitants dress as people do the world over. One is constantly impressed with the idea of the great amount of patience and hard work it has taken to reclaim this land from the sea. We drove one day from the Hague to Schevening, a little fishing town on the coast, five miles distant.

We drove through the clean streets and could look into the neatly scrubbed little houses. I counted five pairs of wooden shoes in front of one of them, from the large shoes of the father of the family to the tiny little ones of the youngest child. They evidently did not dare to enter with muddy shoes. We passed a school house just as the children were dismissed and we saw about two hundred children, ages ranging perhaps from fifteen to four. They were all well dressed and quaintly too. The girls wore thick woolen dresses with full gathered skirts, white aprons and plain white caps tied closely under the chins. The boys long straight blue aprons and loose trousers. All wore wooden shoes and thick woolen stockings. A happier, healthier looking lot of children I never saw, and they managed their wooden shoes very gracefully, jumping the rope and frisking about as all children do. We drove out to the beach and it seemed as if the whole village had assembled to see the fishing vessels come home. Tiny little boys were already building miniature dykes in the sand and a calm sea sent a peaceful quiet to all hearts. There has been little poetry written about Holland. They have fought long and earnestly for their land and liberty, and romance has not been a characteristic of the people, yet the world might draw a lesson from them, and learn that patient endurance and labor will bring at last, peace and prosperity.

I would like to tell you of the brave Swiss, struggling so hard for existence among their lofty mountains. Of the pleasure-loving, hospitable German, that we found so honest and liked so well; of little Gretchen with her long flaxen braids, bright blue eyes and round, sunny face; of the jolly Italian beggars, dreaming their lives away under the hazy Italian skies; of the little black-eyed Italian children with red lips and pearly teeth. But it would take a more skillful pen than mine, and I have already taken too much of your time and for your sakes I forbear."

A Two-Cent Stamp

Sent with your full address to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., will bring to you one of the following named publications issued for distribution by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. If you desire to know where to spend the summer, ask for a "Guide to Summer Homes," and a copy of "Gems of the Northwest." If you think of going to Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., ask for a "Tale Nine Cities." These publications contain valuable information which can be obtained in no other way.

Laberton's Historical Atlas

comes to us endorsed by some of the leading educators of the country. Its convenient form particularly recommends it for school use, and a hasty examination gives us the impression that it is THE Atlas particularly needed by students. Publishers—Townsend MacCoun, New York.

Reunion Society, 1885.

The following letter was read by MISS ELIA CAMPBELL at the public exercises of the Reunion Society, June 10, 1885.

TREMPEALEAU, WIS., May 30, 1885.

DEAR REUNITED:—Sitting here on the door-stone, I would like to bring the class of '77 to my side—Fannie, Ara, May, Sarah, Clara, India and all the Nells—that I might know once again how they look, what they wear, what they think. I can not exclude from the invitation, the manly hearts who have come in by love's sesame, because I shall have to ask for two seats for myself.

There are many others, the McKays, the Hurleys, the Hostetters, Lizzie from Washington Territory, now Mrs. Prof. Trimble, Nettie and Jennie with Fannie, the honored principals, the dear teachers, all the little children; while over all will brood angel wings and faces of "the lost, but not forgotten."

I have nothing elegant to show. Our home is with the aged parents. It is a modest village dwelling, with garden around and orchard and pasture on the hills at the side. Our lives are simple and peaceful. Books, papers, a few friends, a matchless scenery ever tempting to ramble, or fish or boat; a visitor now and then from the train; a frequent journey to the town where live father, mother and all the brothers and sisters; these our pleasures. Home cares, business, church, Sabbath school, prayer meeting, study; these our duties.

We love to carry out our ideas. There are a number of treasures, not wedding presents, in the house that grew out of our own heads: a cabinet for the geologist lined with red cotton flannel, the velvet side to the weather; a towel-rack from the forest; a cake basket made from pine, walnut, sumach, basswood and cedar, etc.

MAY 30.—Who can resist the bustle of a late spring morning, doing the tardy bits of work that ought to have been ready for summer, days ago? Everything is moving, growing.

The spruce dandelions are not working in their gaudy sun hats. They will be decapitated or dehabitated before their heads are gray, for they are tramps. Clumps of Dicentra are persistently flaunting their grief, but if we believe in Dante's human trees, why not in nature's bleeding hearts? The Uvularia are under the Mountain Ash trying on Lady Slippers that match their own drooping heads. The roses are laying up blush material. Away to the right is my shrine, the Trilliums. I would not bring them out of the sunshine, more than I would deprive my chaste sister of her happiness. The White Jasmine guards the Myrtle from the frouzy, fussy Old Man of the Southernwood. The Columbine runs around the house corner to admire the sweet Lilies of the Valley. Over the fence the Tulips are nodding kingly crowns to the Poet's Narcissus, queenly robed and golden crowned. Big Bobs, Crescent Seedlings and Wilsons are mating for the festivals. Over all our flowers, glides an olive-green humming-bird, tasting here and there; he salutes me, flits over the pickets and is off to the river. Grand old Mississippi, she, too, is busy sending her messengers, hither and thither, up and down. The polite packet majestically tells the little propeller that she will take the right. He, sturdy and plucky, shrieks back, "I go to the left."

A troop of Indians trail down the broad street. One brave, unconscious of the pressure of civilization, chants a sonorous song. His pony wears a gay blanket, after the fashion of our modern table-scarfs. "The little hills rejoice."

—Amid the twitters and the odors, I should have fallen asleep, but for a scrap of newspaper with a message from the Holy Book, translated by a poet. It reads:

> "Epistles of Christ, known and read of all men;
> Folios bound and set
> By Time, the great Transcriber, on his shelves,
> Wherein is writ the histories of ourselves."

Happy contratemps! I am awake. Why? How are we worthy to be epistles of Christ.—How can we benefit all men if we are read, our histories, bound and set on shelves, ever before all men. Pondering, I remember Woman's worth and worthlessness. Thinking, I come to revere the epistles in womanhood and glorify the home, woman's kingdom!

Pictures of home life hang round me in the ever present memory's hall:—Garfield's beloved Crete at his bedside on the last journey; Colfax rushing across states to spend every Saturday night and Sunday at home; Hawthorne's wife, bringing pen and paper and stirring the fire, after he had been dismissed from his business place, saying, "now you can write your book," and still keeping guard before his study door, while his graceful pen traced the "Scarlet Letter;" Phil. Sheriden's quartette of baby girls, swinging around nurse and governess, on the walks near papa's house; Mrs. Grant taking Nelly and the boys to the log-cabin camp at City Point, to cheer the dreary camp-life. That same family matured and enlarged, waiting, watching, hoping now, with the same peerless, resolute commander.

There are Apples of Sodom homes, alas! I respect Goldsmith less that he would have married his landlady for a home. Happily, Johnson made the Vicar of Wakefield pay the rent that time. Among the Rockies are sad homes, all circumference, no center; Mormon homes, Joseph Cook's Cancers. I scorn our President, because of a son unclaimed and a woman homeless.

From out of such dark backgrounds, the true home comes scumbled with God's eternal benediction. Mother the center, father the circumference, sons and daughters the radii.

Standing on the deck of a lake steamer in Grand Haven, I studied the Michigan bluffs fringing the water. Behind the barricades of sand, appeared three tall, slender timbers, moving steadily and stately. They proved to be the masts of a bulky schooner coming in with sails folded and no visible motive power. Not so, indeed; there was a coy, little steam tug, with unseen connection pulling and guiding the overshadowing mass. The schooner was mighty on the wild lake, the tug mighty in the home haven. The schooner could do little in the harbor, the tug little on the lake.

Husbands, fathers and sons to the strife; wives, mothers and daughters for the home guard. Sisters, Brothers, I call on you for three cheers for home, sweet home. If the brothers do not cheer louder, I shall say shame on your homekeepers! Affectionately,

MAY BUTTON SQUIRES.

Soiree Musicale.

We are in receipt of a program and notice of a *Soiree Musicale* at Mrs. Artemus Lamb's, Clinton, Iowa, July 10 1885. The names appearing upon the program are those of Miss Emma Lamb, Mr. A. S. Morris, and two of the graduates from the Conservatory of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, Misses Idell Miles and Nellie Hobbs. Miss Miles and Miss Hobbs each appeared in two numbers, and together in a vocal duet,—"The Wanderer's Night," song,—by Rubenstein. We quote part of the notices of the two as given by the *Daily Herald* of Clinton:

"Miss Miles, whose charming voice has on former occasions captivated audiences in this vicinity, sang with rare grace the delicate melody of Emery, "Burst ye Apple Buds," recognizing a merited encore with the exquisite lullaby, "Hush Thee." Miss Miles' sustaining power it notably efficient and in her efforts on this occasion she increased to a gratifying extent the laurels won on former visits. She was accompanied by Miss Hobbs, whose reception on her first appearance before Clinton auditors was marked with equal cordiality and and deserved applause.

"Beethoven's incomparable "Sonata Pathetique," by Miss Hobbs, received the undivided attention of the company and won a generous meed of applause, the young lady's superior interpretation and pure technique being alike noticeable."

"EVANGELINE."

BY MARY HOFER.

It seems a little strange that Longfellow, who, of all our American poets, drew largest upon the historical and legendary lore of other countries, should be best beloved, and unmistakeably the chosen poet of the American people. Almost every picture he has painted for us, is colored in the subdued tints of old-world customs and impressions. Yet, with such artistic skill does he harmonize the old with the new, that the most pronounced American can find no fault with the poet's fondness for old-world effects on new-world backgrounds.

The poet's most exquisite blending of these elements is, without doubt, found in *Evangeline*, in which we find a bit of medieval Normandy sketched upon a background of our own "forests primeval". In a prelude of forest music, the poet attunes our ears to a tale of exquisite melody, the pastoral harmony of which is at times dignified into grandeur by the "murmuring pines and hemlocks" and "the thunder of the deep-voiced neighboring ocean."

In mesmeric sympathy we walk with the poet the sunshiny lanes and streets of the village. The air is filled with a dreamy magical light. Under the spell of his fancy, the earth seems newly created, and we, renewed in all the freshness of childhood. We meet and exchange greeting with the gentle village priest; then, we pause at the smithy for a political quip with the argumentative blacksmith, who, with equal dexterity, forges plow shares and matters of state. The old Notary Public beams on us mildly through those wondrous horn-bowed spectacles, as he shambles by accompanied by some of his numerous grandchildren.

We wander on over the meadows. The see breeze comes freshly over the hills. Fainter grow the sounds from the village—the bleating of flocks, the voice of children at play, the hum of the noisy looms in the distance, the whir of the insects under our feet,—all combine an effect somewhat akin to that of an Indian Summer day, whose subdued glory reflects the warm beauty of summer, shadowed with a sense of regret to prepare the mind for the long dreary winter.

The fine sense of harmony between subject and form of expression, is rarely better realized by the poet than in the setting of *Evangeline*. Its rhythm swells and undulates, soft as the breath of the evening Angelus, while the rise and fall of the measure lends itself easily to the lingering melancholy of the latter part of the poem.

In the dispersion of these Arcadian farmers, in the separation of Evangeline and her lover, we read the story of a "woman's devotion, and the affection that endures and is patient." "Down the broad and swift Mississippi," from the far west to the cold north, we trace the sad monotony of her wanderings with painful interest. So sympathetic is the power of the poet, that we respond to every heart-beat as if it were our own. We hope against hope with Evangeline, and in the end shed a tribute of tears on her grave. The tale is sad to a degree, but it is not the hopeless sadness, that only leaves us tainted with bitterness and unrest.

There is no re-action of questioning and doubt, for its elements are thoroughly wholesome and truthful. There is no suggestion of sin and human depravity in any way responsible for the dull, deep pain of a life-time. We are spared that morbid analysis of human emotion and counter-emotion, which forms so large a part of the literature of to-day, resulting in a sort of mental dispepsia, which leaves us unable to digest natural foods. The poet reaches us and touches us rather by the sympathetic interpretation of one of those silent tragedies, completed only in a life-time, which seems to fall to the lot of some women as their natural heritage.

Evangeline contains no moral, formulates no philosophy. It is no product of creative genius, it propounds no Sphynx-like riddles for future generations to puzzle over. Simply the old, old story of human suffering and longing, showing us the "beauty and strength of a woman's devotion." With the divine intuition of a master, has the poet interpreted for us the harmony of the human affections, and he sends the notes trembling down the ages.

Passed Away.

In Madison, April 2, 1885, of heart disease, Mrs. Lotta Scofield, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Scofield was born at Aurora, near Buffalo, N. Y. Her parents moved to Illinois when she was a little girl. She was educated at Mt. Carroll Ladies' Seminary. Mr. Scofield moved to Madison from Iowa with his family less than a year ago, and since that time they have won hosts of warm friends. Mrs. Scofield has suffered much in her late illness, and passed quietly away at five o'clock last Thursday morning. She leaves a devoted husband and four children to mourn her loss.

The above notice is taken from the Madison, Neb., *Chronicle*. Mrs. Scofield's maiden name was Lotta McDearmon, and she had a number of friends and acquaintances in Whiteside county.—*Evening Gazette, Sterling.*

Auld Lang Syne.

DE LAND, FLORIDA.

DEAR FRIENDS OF "AULD LANG SYNE:"—Quiet reigns within and as I listen to the patter of the gentle rain the thought comes, why not write? Will an echo from the pines reach you? Perhaps a few words from one who would gladly be with you in your merry making to-day, may be of interest.

Here we are in the Land of flowers, and while not yet domiciled under our own vine and fig tree, we are resting in the shadow of Mrs. Shimer's orange trees. Come, let us take a fresh orange. See the golden fruit just above you; while the new fruit on the same tree is of a dark green, in size like a walnut. Truly this is the Wonderland!

Certainly, it was a wonderful change for us. We left Iowa April 23rd. The Sabbath preceding, we were enjoying the genial heat from our coal stove; the one following, the balmy air of the sunny South. By we, I refer to my husband, myself and three children. The eldest is a little girl, the second a boy, and a baby boy five months old. Our trip was very enjoyable, especially from Jacksonville up the St. Johns river to De Land, a distance of 162 miles. The scenery is lovely. Imagine yourself on a quiet sheet of water, on a bright moonlight night. Stately pines tower to the height of 80 and 100 feet on either side of the river. These pines are gracefully festooned with moss. Occasionally an orange grove is seen on the river bank. The stream is in some places so crooked you are on the alert, expecting soon to run into the bank, first on one side, then the other. We might add a few imaginary alligators, just for effect. My little boy having been told so much about the alligators in Florida, not yet having seen one, is thoroughly disgusted with the country.

I will not weary you with description. Instead of saying with Horace Greely, —Go West, young man,—I would say, Go South, there is a grand opening for you.

I will add a few words in favor of the *Oread*: Long may it live to gladden the hearts of the old students! It came to me in early spring like a ray of sunshine. How eagerly I read the personals. Wishing for you a pleasant and profitable Reunion, I am, Yours ever,

AMELIA MOORE KLING.

TO FRUIT GROWERS: To all interest-in growing small fruits, we would say, send for "Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor." Address, A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., price 25c. in paper, 50c. in cloth. Also send subscription to the same for "The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener," which for good practical sense is not excelled in its line.

Among Colleges, Teachers, Etc.

We clip the following from "*The Presto*" one of our highly prized Musical Exchanges.

Mt. CARROLL, Ill., May 29, 1885.—*To the Editor of The Presto*:—Thinking that possibly a few items concerning the prosperity of the Conservatory of Music connected with the Mt. Carroll Seminary, may be of some interest to you, I send the following:

A concert under the management of the Oread Society was given at the Opera House on the evening of May 13th, by the eminent pianist, William H. Sherwood, of Boston, assisted by the vocalists, Mrs. B. D. Hazzen, Miss Idell Miles and Miss Lillian Hamblen. Mrs. Hazzen and Miss Hamblen are teachers of vocal music in the Conservatory. Miss Miles is a graduate of the Conservatory. She belonged to the class of '80, and since that time has been studying in Boston, and filling engagements as church and concert singer in that city with unusual success.

This is the third concert that Mr. Sherwood has given here since his sister, Miss Eleanor S. Sherwood, became principal of the instrumental department of the Conservatory, and we sincerely hope he will favor us with many more. During Mr. Sherwood's visit at the Seminary, he gave an exceedingly interesting talk on methods of teaching piano music. He also called our attention to the importance of a new instrument for developing the muscles used in piano playing, called the "Technicon." To listen to a scientific explanation of this mysterious looking instrument was a privilege we all enjoyed, as a "Technicon" had just been received by Miss Sherwood, which had been the subject of much curiosity, and many comments from the musical members of the family.

Among the encouraging features in the progress of the Conservatory is the increasing interest manifested from year to year in the study of harmony and musical theory. The number of students connected with the department, this year, has been much larger than at any time previous.

It would be difficult to find a more earnest class of students than those who have attended the Mt. Carroll Seminary during the present year. The spirit of energy prevails to such an extent that the would-be drones catch the spirit and become ambitious and industrious.

Twenty-three pianos are kept in constant use, and several organs and guitars receive their share of attention. The system of private daily lessons is preferred here to any other system generally adopted by musical Conservatories.

Rehearsals by the different classes occur weekly, enabling the pupils to compare their work with others, which is often a great source of encouragement. Two classes in reading music have been making excellent advancement under Miss Hamblen, the assistant vocal teacher. The Euterpe Club, composed of twenty-four young ladies, meet twice a week for the purpose of practicing selections arranged for ladies' voices. The air is indeed full of music within, as well as without, these bright May days. The birds seemingly attracted by the sounds from music hall perch on the nearest trees and recklessly join in the chorus, without the least regard to overtaxing the vocal organs, in their efforts to make themselves heard.

The school year closes June 10th, with the usual annual concert; commencement exercises occur June 9th. If agreeable I should be pleased to send you a programme of the closing exercises. EUTERPE.

Good Schools.

From the McGregor (Iowa) *News*:

In the thorough discussion which education and educational methods have received during the past ten years, the great tendency has been to abandon all theories and to work for practical results. Impracticable methods, studies, ethics, in whatever direction they lead, or upon whatever questions they touch, must give way to the concentrated force of present purpose. In the selection of a school, the inquiry of the pupil is, where can I do the best work in the shortest time; where can I bring my school work so bear most closely upon my future work with full efficiency and force?

This is especially true in the case of the young man or woman who has thought, labored and saved for years to accomplish this desire. It is more particularly true of the hosts of young women to-day, who must work out their own salvation. Having gained the means for a few years at school, they anxiously consider where the best stepping stone to their future usefulness can be found. They have neither time, patience nor money to spend on a fashionable boarding school. Finish and superficiality will not earn them bread and butter, or help them to attain higher and better things. They need healthful, substantial teaching and surroundings, which will start them well in whatever they may undertake, and lay a foundation for future growth.

We have for some time past advertised a prominent educational institution of a neighboring state, viz:—Mt. Carroll Seminary, Mt Carroll, Ill., which for over thirty years has been before the public as one of the strongest of its kind. Founded in 1851 by its present principal, Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer, it is one of the pioneer schools of the West. It began its career as a mixed school, when the educational interests of the State of Illinois were yet in their infancy, but has for some years past taken its stand as a young ladies' Seminary.

Under the guidance of the strong and independent mind of its principal, this school may be said to embody the spirit and progress of the advancing position of woman during these thirty years. It has grown and kept in sympathy with the needs and demands of the times in this regard, and has practically helped hundreds of faithful and deserving young women, not only to an education, but with recommendations and positions,

In regard to school work, it has the regular four year course for pupils who deserve and can afford such; but its main feature is the adaptation of classes and studies to the needs of those whose time is limited, yet who wish to devote all their energies to one line of work, preparatory to teaching or professional work, a business education or general culture.

This institution has long been noted for its excellent Conservatory of music, which can not be surpassed outside of Boston. Its principals, Mrs. D. B. Hazzen (vocal) and Miss Eleanor Sherwood (piano) have studied largely in Boston, and apply practically in their teaching the best method of the leading musicians of the day. Miss Sherwood is a sister of Wm. H. Sherwood, who is considered one of the finest artistic piano performers of America, and she has assisted him both in teaching and concert work. Many of the Mt. Carroll Seminary graduates in music, are filling prominent positions as church singers and music teachers. Too much can not be said of its excellence in this department.

Perhaps, after all that can be said in favor of this institution, the best is the spirit of home which pervades the place, and the equality of feeling among the the pupils. While many of ample means are attracted to Mt. Carroll for its rare musical and art advantages, others are earning their education; but there is not the slightest *caste* distinction to be felt. Such a thing were impossible where personal worth and character are the standard of merit, and where courtesy and mutual respect is a matter of honor.

To close, it would be difficult to find more earnest workers than are the Mt. Carroll students, and this same spirit of earnestness and endeavor imbibed within the seminary walls, characterizes its pupils in all their after lives.

With pleasure we refer our readers to our advertisement of this institution.

Commencement at Mt. Carroll Seminary, Illinois.

The following we copy from the Chicago *Standard* of June 25th, 1885.

The anniversary exercises of Mount Carroll Seminary occurred the second week in June. Rev. E. Wells, of the Baptist church, delivered the annual sermon on the evening of June 7.

On the following evening the Oread Society held its semi-annual public session. This Society is a true exponent of the literary taste and culture of the institution, and the program given that evening was in every way an honor to it. The recitations by Misses Alexander and Christie showed careful drill and held the close attention of the house. The oration, "Frederick the Great," by Miss A. Ferguson, mentioned the striking innovations of this monarch and traced their influence upon the German Empire of to-day. It was delivered in an easy yet forcible manner. "Dynamite in Politics," was handled in a fearless manner by Miss Hofer. It was a production of unusual merit and showed a thorough comprehension of the socialistic and nihilistic movements, and touched upon their causes and remedies. The centerpiece of the program, consisting of six characters, philosopher, theologian, scientist, editor, of the Col. Sellers type, and an illiterate but common sense specimen, was written by Miss Varnum, a teacher of the Seminary. It was a defense of the different schools of thinkers from their own standpoint, spiced here and there with the fanaticism of the defendants, and bombast, wit and sarcasm of the others. The characters were well sustained and kept the house in the best of humor. The music was in keeping with the literary work. Miss Fish, the soloist, was particularly happy in her selection, which gave full scope to her rich voice. much of the success of the evening is due to Miss Varnum, whose enthusiasm has given new impetus to the literary work of the Society.

Tuesday afternoon was given to the art exhibit. The north parlors were thrown open, and upon the walls and easels and in the cabinets were tastefuly arranged the work of the year in this department. The exhibit was rich in suggestion and promise, and spoke praises for the conscientious and thorough instruction of the Director, Miss Sherman. Among the exhibits representing a greater variety of subjects as well as a higher degree of merit were those of Miss Bean, a graduate of this year.

In the evening a large audience assembled to listen to the essays of the graduates. The topics were: "Music in its Formal and Ideal Phases," by Miss Madge Myers, of Panola, Ill.; "A plea for Mediocrity," by Miss Elia Campbell, of Geneseo, Ill., and "The Puritan," by Miss Cora Kate Coleman, of Mt. Carroll. The essay by Miss Myers was a carefully written production, showing a comprehensive knowledge of the compositions of the masters. Miss Campbell's essay was a cheerful word to the people of ordinary talent and was well received. Miss Coleman gave a brief outlook of the different phases of the Puritan, and his influence in the political and religious institutions of our Country. It was given in a very spirited manner. The music by Misses Coleman and Phillips gave evidence of thorough study and deserved the approbation it received. The difficult selection chosen by Miss Nellie Hobbs was executed in a manner which sustained the name she has won of a brilliant pianist. The chief interest of the evening centered upon the last number. Miss Hamblen's voice is a full mezzo-soprano, of great compass and unusual flexibility, with a remarkable power over an audience. The encore called forth a ballad which made three distinct types of music and each one given with a masterly finish.

Miss A. C. Joy, Assistant Principal, gave an excellent address, in which she considered some of the criticisms made upon the present system of education. She pointed out the strong and weak points of educational systems in the spirit of a liberal thinker and educator, and maintained that the truest culture comes not simply through training, but through the secret influence of character, of which the world takes but little note. No brief synopsis, however, can do it justice.

Diplomas and medals were given to Miss Ella Bean, Milwaukee, Wis., Miss Mary Grace Coleman, Mt. Carroll, Ill., Miss Cora Kate Coleman, Mt. Carroll, Ill., Miss Elia Campbell, Geneseo, Ill., Miss Madge Myers, Panola, Ill., and Miss Nettie E. Phillips, Thomson, Ill.

The old students monopolized Wednesday afternoon, much to the entertainment of the friends who gathered to listen to the reunion exercises. The hearty shake of the hand and the cheery greetings on every side tell how pleasant it is to revive old-time associations, and compare the wrinkles of progress which time leaves upon us. Many old students who could not be present sent pleasant messages. The duet by Misses Hobbs and Calkins was beautifully rendered. Miss Idell Miles gave "Burst ye Apple Buds" with the fine interpretation and exquisite finish of an artist.

The concert in the evening, under the direction of Mrs. B. D. Hazzen, was a brilliant success. The music was wholly classic, and the execution, both vocal and instrumental, was such as can only be given by those who are taught music not as an accomplishment, but as a means of culture.

And so the doors of the Seminary are closed upon one of the most prosperous years in its history. A few changes will take place in the teaching force. Miss Rundell leaves to bask among the orange blossoms of Florida. Miss Hamblen resigns for further study in Boston.

Most of the old students will return, many new ones will come, and so the prosperity of this school, which knows not caste save that of womanliness and scholarship, increases from year to year.

In our issue of last summer, we stated that Mrs. Shimer's health made it necessary for her to spend part of the year in a more genial clime than that offered by Illinois, and that, consequently, she had been some months in De Land, Fla. Both health and business made a second visit necessary this past winter. Feeling that she could obtain neither health nor happiness boarding in idleness, she began, the first winter, to make a southern home and to grow oranges. She went into the cultivation of oranges, quite extensively, last season, and planted peach and pear trees, as well as some varieties of tropical fruits. In addition to her own work she has been helping others, by gratuitously making groves for them, having at one time as many as twelve under her care. Those of us who remained at the north can testify to the superior quality of Florida oranges, as we were the happy recipients of a large number of boxes, with lemons and grape fruit too, from Mrs. Shimer's groves. Since early in November, to the present time, we have had a generous supply of the "golden apples" stored in the Seminary cold storage house.

Mrs. Sawyer, in an article found in our present number, gives us a picture of Florida with a glimpse of Mrs. Shimer's home. Mrs. Sawyer, better known to many as Nona Branch, and a sister of Miss Cooley, formerly of the Seminary, were with Mrs. Shimer, during her stay, and Miss Hattie Halteman, of Delavan, Wisconsin, accompanied her to and from De Land. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, of Mt. Carroll, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilbert Seymour, of Cairo, were among her guests. Rev. J. Place, father of one of the Seminary graduates, also called upon her while in De Land.

Mrs. Shimer still speaks enthusiastically of the health-giving influence and wealth giving power of Florida. She is particularly pleased with De Land on account of the society, which is composed principally of cultured people from the North. The place bids fair to be an educational center, as it already has an Academy, and the Florida Baptist College for Women. It has a railroad from the St. Johns river, and has the prospect of three other railroads, thus making it a commercial center.

Letters from Friends.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with, and a patron of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, for more than twenty-five years. I believe it to be the best school in the West, and can conscientiously recommend it to all having daughters to educate.

G. F. VAN VECHTEN.

(Banker.) CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.,
July 3, 1885.

"An excellent school, in which thoroughness is the aim, wherein also a pupil may help herself and be helped to an education, and where high attainments in music and the arts are available."

E. WELLS, Pastor of Baptist Church,
MT. CARROLL, ILL.

After a residence in Mt. Carroll of twenty-five years, and having educated four children in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, we think we speak advisedly and understandingly, when say to parents having daughters to educate that the Mt. Carroll Seminary affords facilities, both scientific and musical, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the west. Respectfully,

MR. AND MRS. P. SEYMOUR.
ROCKFORD, ILL., July 2, 1885.

DEAR MISS JOY:—I have visited several of the leading educational institutions of the east, as you know, and I really think that the Mt. Carroll school is fully equal to any in point of instruction, and superior to the majority of schools in practical application. Musically, you certainly have the right thing and that being more in my line of work, I have no hesitancy in giving my hearty recommendation and recognition of the excellent advantages you offer in this department. IDELL MILES.

(Vocalist and teacher, Boston, Mass.)

We consider the Mt. Carroll Seminary the best school for young ladies in the United States. For acquiring a thorough musical education it has no equal in the west. In its Normal Department it is excelled by none. It offers advantages to students with limited means, that no other school can, and those who can afford to pay do not fail to get the worth of their money, if they have brains to use and heart to appreciate their advantages. We can only say further: Try it and be convinced. Very Truly Yours, C. L. HOSTETTER.

MT. CARROLL, ILL., July 3, 1885.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

I have known Mt. Carroll Seminary for more than a quarter of a century. From a small beginning it has grown until it takes rank with the very best schools of the west. It is thorough in all its school work, wise in its discipline and safe in its Christian culture. The moral and intellectual atmosphere of the place is such as to make it perfectly safe for parents to send their daughters to this Seminary to be educated. The Department of music especially is of a high order. D. E. HALTEMAN.

DELAWARE, WIS., July 9, 1885

Corresponding Secretary and General Missionary for the American Baptist Home Mission Society for Wisconsin.

"Having known Mt. Carroll Seminary and its very satisfactory and successful working for a series of years, I take pleasure in commending it to the attention of parents who have children to educate and who wish a desirable location, healthful, moral and religious in its surroundings; cheerful, homelike, as a school could well be made in itself, with its teachers competent and thorough, and the principal tenderly and carefully watching over all. We can only expect, as the years go by, even larger success than in the past. With best wishes for its welfare, I am, as ever, Yours," C. D. MINT.

(Late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fairburg, Illinois.

Mt. Carroll Seminary stands unrivalled in point of practical work. Its method of instruction requires not alone that its pupils "be simply good, but good for something." They are not taught certain rules and formulæ that under certain circumstances will produce certain results, but they are given those broad, fundamental practical principles of life, which under any circumstances, will grapple the materials at hand and transmute them at will into elements of success. There has been scarcely a day in the fourteen years since leaving the Seminary, that I have not had new occasions to be grateful for the thorough discipline received during my course of study. WINONA BRANCH SAWYER.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 18, 1885.

MY DEAR MRS. SHIMER:—A few days since a lady asked me: "What do you think of the Mt. Carroll Seminary?" I replied: "I think highly of it; if I had a daughter to send away to school at present, I should send her there." I like the school for its general aim, scope and results. It has age enough to be no mere experiment or theory, but a success and practice that commends it to the confidence of its patrons, and at the same time it is young enough to be full of vigor, growth and improvement. Yes, I like the Seminary and hope to learn of its increased prosperity this year.

J. P. PHILIPS.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Beaver Dam, Wis.
July 2, 1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, DEAR FRIEND:—It is now about twenty-five years since I first entered the Seminary as a student. During all these years I have been quite intimately acquainted with the character of the school, and I want now to bear testimony to the fact that, in my judgment, it is the most successful academic institution in the west. I have had no hesitation in recommending it, without reserve, to my friends, and I know that all who have acted upon my recommendation have been fully satisfied. I congratulate you heartily upon the great success of your work. This is my quarter-Centennial offering and you are at liberty to use it as you may desire. Yours Truly, H.H.C. MILLER.

(Attorney at Law, Fifth floor, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Room 517, N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Monroe Sts.)

CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER:—Having been a patron of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, and also well acquainted with several young ladies who have been your pupils, I do not hesitate to say that I regard your Seminary as one of the best female schools in the west, and most cheerfully do I recommend it to all parents who have daughters they design to educate. The course of instruction is thorough, the discipline excellent, the corps of teachers in all the departments the best to be obtained. Especially would I recommend the Conservatory of music of your Seminary to all who are contemplating a musical education. I feel that I can not speak too highly of this department of your most excellent institution. Having visited Mt. Carroll and your handsome grounds and buildings, I can speak understandingly when I say you have a very healthy location, and the Seminary ground and buildings make a delightful home for those pupils who board in the institution.

Respectfully, S. Y. THORNTON.

(Editor and Proprietor of the Fulton County *Ledger*.)

CANTON, ILL., July 9, 1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, DEAR MADAM:—With the last Commencement exercises of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, my associations as a patron terminated. One or the other of my girls has been in constant attendance eight years. I have no more girls or I should commit them to your care, feeling that they were being educated for usefulness, trained in paths of moral rectitude and fitted to discharge life's great duties. Where to educate our girls is an important question. Where can moral culture, intellectual and physical development, with the various accomplishments that polish and adorn the character of young ladies, be secured? Where are they under whole-

some restraint, surrounded by home influences, and protected from the entangling allurements of society? These were to me important questions when I contemplated sending my girls away to school. In the above paragraph of this communication is my answer to these questions, viz:—"If I had more girls, I should commit them to your care." I thank you for your watchful care, and your able corps of teachers for the thoroughness with which they have discharged their duties. I write this letter as a slight acknowledgement I am under to the Mt. Carroll Seminary and its efficient management. I shall recommend your school to my friends who have girls to educate. Hoping your future may be as prosperous as the past, I remain your friend and the friend of the Mt. Carroll Seminary,

M. H. CALKINS.

(Physician in Wyoming, Iowa, recently a member of the Iowa Legislature.)

WYOMING, IA., July 1, 1884.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note the remarkably advanced position Mt. Carroll Seminary, Illinois, has taken in its admirable schedule for the improvement and comfort of its students. Especially in the department of musical art is its standard unequivocally high, and based upon the soundest principles of musical culture and practical value, in both vocal, instrumental and theoretical branches. The methods employed are, as far as my knowledge of the subject goes, the *best extant*, while the artistic culture and enthusiasm of the well equipped teachers in that field is worthy of the most highly renowned standards of our musical capitals. Upon *correct* methods in music must the future of the art depend.

WM. H. SHERWOOD.

Pianist and teacher, 156 Freemont St., Boston, Mass.

What is in a Name?

What is in a name? Much, sometimes, as those of us find who are connected with a young ladies' Seminary. This term is associated in the minds of many with thin veneering, and is supposed to be put on by teachers well versed in all that pertains to outside show, but ignorant of what is more solid. If any have not faith in us because of our name, or any seek us because this veneering is what they desire, we beg to say they are entirely mistaken in our character. We believe most emphatically in work, daily work, thorough work. We most earnestly labor to inspire young women with a desire to be useful, and to put themselves beyond the necessity of being dependent, if reverses come. Having this in view, we seek to give them fitting discipline for mature years. By means of our manual labor department and teachers' provision, we assist many young women who otherwise would be unable to make this necessary preparation. We select our teachers with the greatest care, engaging only those whom we believe will enter into the spirit of our school. We choose from different institutions, of well earned reputation, that we may combine elements of good and keep abreast with the times. We allow to each freedom of action, if the method pursued bring about desired results. We endeavor to adapt our teaching to the class receiving instruction, and, as far as possible, to the individual needs of each student. In view of these facts, we must be allowed to say to those who pronounce all Young Ladies' Seminaries shams, that their logic is faulty, if, having a particular premise, they draw a universal conclusion.

Prof. Hazzen's Lectures.

Mr. Hazzen delivered his fourth course of lectures, this past winter, before a Mt. Carroll audience. He has given, also, a course in Rockfond, and spoken at different times, during the season, at Savanna, Wyoming, Clinton, Miles, Cairo and finished the year with an address before the students in Alfred College, Alfred, N. Y. We copy below a few extracts from press notices:

"A select body of listeners enjoyed one of the finest lectures ever delivered in Rockford, at Christian Union Hall, last evening. The audience was not large, but select in that it used most excellent judgment in electing to attend. Prof. Hazzen, of the Chair of Literature and History in Mt. Carroll Seminary, was the speaker and his subject was novelly outlined in the words, "I like that every chair might be a throne and hold a king," it being a plea for culture of man's mentality in the highest and best sense. The gentleman has evidently covered a wide range in literature in his reading, and with a most retentive mind and an ingenious ability to cull and use the best to illustrate his point at hand, he has arranged in addition to an eloquent, logical and convincing essay, a symposium of the sweetest selections from the great writers of past and present. Any efforts to worthily outline a lecture of this character, which held the unflagging attention of the fortunate listeners for over an hour, were futile indeed."

"PROF. HAZZEN'S LECTURE ON LONGFELLOW.—The first lecture in the course under the auspices of the Unity Club of the Christian Union Society, was given by Professor Hazzen last evening to a pleased and appreciative audience. Prof. Hazzen's previous lectures in this city were a revelation of literary judgments as truly given as they were graceful and pleasing in their literary style."

"The select audience that gathered in the Christian Union lecture room last evening passed a pleasant and profitable hour in reviewing the life and genius of John Greenleaf Whittier, the venerated Quaker bard. Prof. Hazzen has that indispensable requisite of the lecture platform, enthusiasm in his subject. A startling superlative always interests an audience, although it may not command the assent of their judgment; but when Mr. Hazzen characterizes his subject as an American Burns, and most thoroughly American in every fibre of his genius of any poet this country has produced, there are few who will question his accuracy."

The Miles (Ia.) *Reporter* has the following to say of Prof. Hazzen's decoration day address, at that place: "The orator, Prof. H. W. Hazzen, was then introduced by Hon. J. W. Miles. He opened his address by a beautiful rendering of those poetic lines, "How sleep the Brave," etc., and held the large audience entranced for more than an hour and a half by one of the most eloquent and appropriate memorial addresses ever delivered. His manner of oratory is pleasing; his language, smooth and strong; his thoughts, grand. His comments on the literature of the day bear a high moral tendency. To say that the address gave perfect satisfaction, is a tame expression. It appears to be the universal verdict that the address is the best ever listened to in the county. 'I could have listened to him two hours longer without weariness,' is a common remark."

Seminary Visitors.

It has been our custom to freely entertain visitors at the Seminary, at such times, and for such length of time as they choose to come and remain. We never accept any compensation for this entertainment. It has been a pleasure to receive as guests the near relatives of students. While this is true we can not but feel that unreasonable demands have frequently been made upon our hospitality. It has been no uncommon occurrence for friends to remain some days in the family, and there have been instances when parties have visited members of the household without in any way recognizing the fact that they were indebted to the lady of the house for entertainment. Such visitors have come and gone as though mistaking Mt. Carroll Seminary for a free hotel, or general boarding-house for the friends and casual acquaintances of all connected with the institution. Where there are so many together, and the interests of one are connected with those of others, it will be seen there are many evils arising from a great deal of visiting. It is impossible for company to be in the house without more or less interruption to the regular duties of the day. Young ladies can not visit with their friends without their recitations and those of their room mates being affected. In view of these facts, though not any the less hospitable inclined than previously, the Principal must hereafter reserve for herself the pleasure of inviting guests to the Seminary.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY,

Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Illinois.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

Old Series, Vol. 13, No. 1. THE OREAD. AUGUST, 1885. New Series, Vol. 6, No. 1.

The school was opened in May, 1853, by Miss Francis A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory. For thirteen years both ladies and gentlemen were received as students. The building became so crowded, and the demand for room so great, that it was impossible to accommodate all; hence it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866-7; the Principals made a second addition to the original building, hoping to again be able to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disappointed, for most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed.

Thus it continues a Ladies' Seminary!

In 1870 Miss Gregory retired from the institution. Mrs. Shimer puchased her interest, and thus became sole proprietor. Miss A. C. Joy, Miss Gregory's successor, is a lady eminently fitted for her position. The steadily increasing prosperity of the institution for the past twelve years is largely due to the superior ability and vigorous zeal brought into the work by Miss Joy.

Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer for over thirty-two years, the unprecedented success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but few exclusively business enterprises ever command.

The Continuous Growth

of the School has made repeated additions necessary, till the fourth building (third addition by the Principals) has been erected. In this last addition which nearly doubles the accommodations, the appointments are superior to those before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, supplying water, etc., add much to the comfort and pleasure of the home-life of students.

Says an eminent gentleman of Chicago, in a letter to the Principal, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

NEVER IN ALL THESE THIRTY-TWO YEARS, HAS THE PRINCIPAL ONCE ASKED A PERSON FOR HIS OR HER PATRONAGE. NEVER HAS AN AGENT BEEN EMPLOYED TO SOLICIT PUPILS OR FUNDS. THUS THE SCHOOL HAS NOT HAD THE BENEFIT OF THE MEANS USED IN MOST INSTITUTIONS TO SPREAD WIDELY ITS NAME AND REPUTATION, AND HENCE IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT IN MANY LOCALITIES IT IS UNKNOWN. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumni scatter to nearly every state in the Union, the influence widens. This institution can show a record of steady, healthy growth and prosperity, that can safely challenge a compeer.

The Institution has a delightful site,

containing twenty-four acres, located in the city of Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., ten miles from the Mississippi river. The South-West & Chicago Pacific divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—formerly known as the Western Union—passes through the place, opening direct communication east to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, etc., and west via Savanna, the nearest point on the Mississippi river, to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and through them to all points north, south and west. This C. M. & St. Paul Railway has 5,000 miles of road traversing all quarters of the northwest thus making Mt. Carroll easy of access. Its managers favor all connected with the Seminary with reduced rates over their road during the holiday vacation.

The Seminary Grounds are Handsomely Laid out

and ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in the latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, give abundant bloom the entire season. For winter ornamentation, a conservatory has been added to the new building. On the Seminary grounds and farm is grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution. The patent refrigerator lately built, having eight rooms for cold storage, gives us ample facilities for preserving fresh the abundant fruit of the grounds. There is a greenhouse now added, with a cottage adjoining.

The Health of the Institution

justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. The school is entering upon the thirty-third year of its history, and during this entire period only two deaths have occurred among the students, and these at an interval of twenty years. A more healthful location scarcely can be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

While we, as a school, enjoy immunity from cases of severe illness, there is yet a fruitful source of sickness, to wich we, in common with all other institutions of this kind, are exposed, and for which our patrons are responsible. To explain, we quote from the catalog of a sister institution: "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also, that you do not furnish them money with which to buy these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and this through the appetite. It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness, and is a mistaken kindness. Our table is alike for all, and enough for every want of health."

A Skillful Physician,

resident in the institution, gives attention to any slight ailments that may occur, free of charge.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Preparatory Department.

Orthography, Penmanship, Elocution, Mental and Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, United States

History, Elements of Book-keeping, Latin Grammar and Reader, (a year) Algebra, (Olney's complete, one year.)

Collegiate Department.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM—Algebra finished, Latin, History.

WINTER TERM—Analysis, Rhetoric, History, Latin.

SPRING TERM—Rhetoric, History, Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Latin.

WINTER TERM—Geometry, Chemistry, Latin.

SPRING TERM—Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

FALL TERM—Zoölogy, Physiology, Latin.

WINTER TERM—Physiology, (six weeks,) Botany, (six weeks,) History of Art, Latin.

SPRING TERM—Botany, Civil Government, Latin.

FOURTH YEAR.

FALL TERM—Geology, Literature, Evidences of Christianity.

WINTER TERM—Astronomy, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy.

SPRING TERM—Moral Science, Intellectual Philosophy, Butler's Analogy.

The Normal Department.

The following subjects are required of graduates from this department:

Studies of the Preparatory Department, History (one year,) Physiology, Composition, Rhetoric, Zoölogy, Botany, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Civil Government, Political Economy, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Drawing. It is preferred that Latin be added to the above named studies.

In connection with the course in the Normal Department, students receive special drill in methods of teaching.

The Common branches are reviewed before graduation.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instruction in branches not included in the above course.

Pupils who can not complete a course of study, may select subjects by consulting the Principal.

Equivalent studies are accepted for certain subjects in the regular courses.

Lectures

on Anatomy, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Natural History by H. Shimer, A. M. M. D.

Lectures on History and Literature, by Henry W. Hazzen, Esq.

Conversational lectures on Art, Habits, Teaching, Manners, etc., by the different teachers of the institution.

Lectures on different topics by speakers from abroad, will be had during the year.

Natural History.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History add much to the interest of students pursuing this study. Instruction in Taxidermy is given, specimens being furnished, so that each may obtain a practical knowledge.

Apparatus for Anatomy and Physiology,

the original cost of which was over twelve hundred dollars, consisting of a full-sized manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones, separate, and numerous charts, etc., to illustrate the subjects of anatomy and physiology, afford aid to the students rarely found in similar institutions.

Experimental Chemistry

receives especial attention, and those who take a special course of lessons in this work will be charged for the extra material used in special experiments, the extent of which may be decided by a vote of the class making this a specialty.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school room can not furnish.

Teachers meetings are held each week and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principal, and the standing of each carefully considered.

COMPOSITION.

In addition to the usual essays required of students, our pupils meet once or twice a week in classes, and receive general instruction in composition and careful criticism upon work done in class. Abstracts in history, literature and kindred subjects are required, and thus every opportunity is given for practice, that young ladies may be able to express thought easily and well.

EXAMINATIONS,

both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to admit of the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request, being made to the director of studies.

Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading, spelling and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it, may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, providing an unexceptional deportment is maintained.

Our system of instruction contemplates a thorough preparation for the ordinary duties of life, a proper cultivation of the better elements of human nature, that young ladies may be suitably prepared for what should be the higher duties and enjoyments of life.

Students entering the freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed the several branches in the seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere. This will be demanded in future of all, unless the testimonials of scholarship are from parties who are known to be strict in their requirements.

DIPLOMAS,

with the usual honors, are conferred upon those completing, satisfactorily, the Collegiate and Normal courses.

PHYSICAL CULTURE,

the importance of which can not be over-estimated, receives attention, daily, systematic exercise being insisted upon. The uniform good health of our family is sufficient evidence of care in this direction.

BOARDING.

An abundance of healthful food is furnished, consisting largely of cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables. Every proper means is used to secure a cordial home feeling, which not only adds to the happiness, but is a desirable aid to the improvement of time.

Pupils can spend their vacations at the Seminary if they so desire. All students not having homes in or near the city, are expected to board in the seminary, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal. This is required that teachers may exercise that general care that seems necessary for the best good of pupils.

CALLS.

The private rooms of the boarders are strictly prohibited to the day-scholars, and all callers or visitors. Without special permission to the contrary, given by one of the Principals, all calls must be received in the Reception Room or Library.

No young lady will receive calls from young gentlemen in town unless introduced by the Principal, parents or

guardians. Persons calling on pupils will please send their names and requests to the Principal. No stranger will be received as a visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the visitor is known and approved by the parents or guardian; if a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principal a note of introduction from parent or guardian of the young lady upon whom he wishes to call.

VISITING ON THE SABBATH.

Receiving visits, or traveling to or from home, will not be permitted Sunday, except in cases of extreme necessity.

All pupils are expected to attend church and Bible class on the Sabbath, at such places as the parents or guardian may designate, unless weather is unfavorable or the pupil not well.

THE CLOTHING

of pupils should be plain and neat; extravagance in dress and jewelry are particularly deprecated. Every article of clothing and bedding must be distinctly marked with the owner's name, before it can be received into the laundry.

In the outfit, rubber overshoes, umbrellas, towels and table napkins should not be forgotten.

If parents or guardians wish to furnish pocket money for necessary purchases, it should be deposited with the Principal or in the seminary safe.

BORROWING OR LENDING MONEY,

or any article of clothing, among students, is strictly forbidden. Merchants and shop-keepers in town are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardians in writing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An extensive, trifling correspondence is highly pernicious to pupils, and should not be allowed. Parents will communicate their wishes in this matter, and furnish to the Principals a list of correspondents approved by them.

Should pupils in their correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned, will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand.

TELEGRAMS, ETC.,

should be addressed to the Principals instead of the students.

General Expenses.

Based on an estimate for boarding at $2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net, $2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, giving total estimate as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warm and lighted, washing and ironing (nine pieces per week), tuition in entire English course, with the privilege of Latin and incidentals, all for

Fall Term of 15-37 yr. (longest term of year) from $92 to $106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well-furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter Term, 12-36 yr., from $73 to $84.

Spring Term, 10-37 yr., from $61 to 70.

Total gross expenses per year, $226 to $260.

From which to yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net $203.40 to $234 per year.

Many pupils come to the seminary for the study of Music alone; some for Music and Painting, and some for Art alone. To such, a deduction of $30 per year from the above yearly rates is made. Tuition in Music and use of instrument to be added, as per schedule of Conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the studies of the English Course, but may have all the privileges of class Elocution, Penmanship and Composition.

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Painting in oil colors, instruction per hour	$ 25
Painting in water colors, per hour	25
Drawing, crayoning, wax work, each, per hour	25
Decorative Art, per hour	25
Modern Languages, each per year	20.00
Greek, per year	30 00

Latin, free to students boarding in Seminary, and pursuing the regular course.

Diploma, $3.

For teacher's provision or system of Pecuniary Aid, see third page of cover

PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. *Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. from the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in English Course is given yearly patrons,* which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is understood that this is made *in case patrons comply with the terms of payment, as named above.* It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for the settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who, settle promptly and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount. It is no excuse for delinquency that the "bill is not presented." Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and any one really desirous of being prompt, can present at least a sum approximating the regular term payments. *Where this is not done in the future, we shall feel justified in making the bills at the close of the year, without any discounts.*

A furnished room has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead, (with spring-bed bottom, mattrass and pillows) stove, chairs, study stand, wash stand, pitcher, or water carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil can. In the new building, where warmed by furnaces, of course no stoves are needed.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins table-fork and teaspoons, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed quilt and one blanket.

CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES

if engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English course, washing, fuel and lights and use of the room. This same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. Tuition free in the English course to daughters of soldiers who lost their lives in the service. If the attendance of either of these classes of students is less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discount will be made, but full rates charged the same as to any student atttending less than a year.

N. B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost *seems* greater than that of some few similiar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished, that must come in as extras in bills of those *apparently* less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets and various other articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. re-

duces the actual cost to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools *claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.*

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

MANUAL LABOR

is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

IN ORDER TO AID STUDENTS WHO MUST ECONOMISE,

We rent a few unfurnished rooms to boarders at very low rates. The pupil supplies needed articles for her room, fuel, lights, and washing from her home. Those living near Mount Carroll may thus very materially reduce expenses.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women; hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

to this school should be made as early as possible, in order to secure the choice of rooms.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments, and the probable time of remaining in the institution.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or any responsible person of whose standing the Principal may learn.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty. Without it, character for study and scholarship can not be maintained. If education is worth any thing, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

Any accepted applicant being disappointed in her purpose to enter school, should give immediate notice, that the vacancy may be filled.

NO DEDUCTION

Will be made to any student who will leave the institution before the close of the term, unless notice be given of such intention on entering, or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deduction is made for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than three weeks. No one will leave the institution on the plea of illness, but by the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the Principals to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request from parents or guardians for the student to leave the institution, to visit home or for any other purpose, should be *addressed directly to the Principals.*

DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damages done it during the time of occupancy.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned to teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. These are *cash* articles and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books used in the regular English course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such text books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give variety to the pupil's work and acquaint her with the different schools of musical composition as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first-class writers, both ancient and modern The sonatas of Hayden, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and the cultivation of the taste and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old fashioned "thorough bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough bass" method mentioned above, is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupils attention in connection with piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of Grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished orator, than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here thirty-two years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The results are the most thorough and complete musical discipline, building up a Conservatory of Music second to none, in completeness.

It may seem that the advantages here offered are fully equal to those of the best eastern Conservatories, while the *expenses are very much less.*

Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, every other day, from Director or Principal. per year..... $30.00

Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, with two lessons per week from Director or Principal, per year..... $40.00

It is designed in the Piano Method to impart correct *principles* of technique.

The sensibility and will of the pupil are largely exercised in giving direction to muscular action, so that which is often purely "machine" work is brought under mental control. Thus are soon developed a musical perception and

discrimination in regard to tone and touch, qualities greatly needed as a means to fine interpretation.

Careful attention is given to the use of the pedals, (especially the damper,) in accordance with Wm. H. Sherwood's ideas on the subject, as expressed in a supplement to the "*Etude*," for September, 1884.

The following Piano Course can but serve as a clue to the work, for there must necessarily be made many variations, in adapting it to the needs of individual pupils. In all cases, as soon as practicable, a varied selection of pieces from the works of the best composers, is given; and with many pupils it is often thought best to make these pieces take the place of "studies." That is, they are so analyzed with reference to to the qualities demanded in a tasteful and conscientious musical rendering of them, that the pupil may come to have a realizing sense of any technique involved, as a *means* and not the *end* of interpretation.

HISTORY OF MUSIC is a requisite of graduation, and the Piano rehearsals are illustrative of the developement of Piano Music.

The Graduating Course in Piano.

GRADE I.—Five finger exercises *without notes.*
Kœhler, Op. 218.
L. H. Sherwood, *Ecole de Facilité.*

GRADE II.—Wieck, Method in technique.
Bertini, Op. 29.
Heller, Op. 47.
Sherwood, Metronome Orchestration.

GRADE III.—Wieck, (continued.)
Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I.
Matthews, Studies in Phrasing.
Bach, Five Part Inventions.
Eschmann, Op. 22.

GRADE IV.—Cramer, 50 Select Studies.
Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. I.
Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I, (continued.)

GRADE V.—Tausik, Daily Studies, bk. II.
Kullag, Op. 48, bk. II.
Moscheles, Op. 70.

The Advanced Course in Piano.

Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. III.
Kullak, Op. 48, bk. III.
Chopin, Some of the *Etudes*.
Bach, Fugues, (selected.)
Also, an extended study of more difficult compositions of various styles than that required of graduates.

Graduating Course in Harmony.

ELEMENTARY—From one to one and half years. This includes oral drill in the leading facts and rudiments, Chart and Church music, Analysis of chords, thorough bass, etc., and the application of the chief principles to simple exercises in chord connection, cadences and modulations.

The apparatus used is that arranged by the Rev. L. H. Sherwood, in his music school at Lyons, N. Y.

ADVANCED—Additional time, ordinarily a year; Weitzmann's Manual of Theory is taken as the basis of instruction.

The Extended Course in Theory

comprises Extended Harmonics, Analysis and the Elements of Counterpoint and Form.

CONCERTED PIECES.

During the course pieces suited to the different grades are selected from the composers Jensen, Grieg, Blumenthal, Reinceke, Tschaikowsky, Rubenstein, Moskowski, Gounod, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven and others.

The Elementary Course in Harmony is required of graduates in both the Vocal and the Instrumental departments.

DEPARTMENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

It is perhaps more difficult in voice culture to specify a particular course than in any other branch of music. There are seldom two voices that admit of like training. To treat successfully the different characteristics of each voice demands large experience and special adaptability

The first step toward voice culture, is to locate the tones so as to produce a clear, perfect vibration on every note throughout the compass of the voice, without any strain or help from the throat. In order to do this, much attention must be given to acquiring a correct method of breathing. The success of the vocal student depends almost entirely on these two things: location of tone, and correct breathing—something very difficult to make most beginners understand.

Exercises for clear enunciation, both in English and Italian, are very important. Exercises in vocal technique, for flexibility and sweetness of tone, should receive daily attention.

The teachers should select from the standard works such studies as are best adapted to the advancement of each pupil. We aim to do this, and use studies by Concone, Vaccai, Marchesi, Panofka, Nava, Bordogni and Lamperti, as necessity requires.

A choice variety of English, German and Italian songs are given from time to time. As the pupil advances selections from the standard operas and the study of the principal oratorios receive particular attention.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE—(*a*) Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ;" (*b*) "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best.
SECOND GRADE—(*a*) First Book of Rink's Organ School; (*b*) Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ.
THIRD GRADE—(*a*) Dudley Buck's eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing; (*b*) Bach's easier preludes and fugues.
FOURTH GRADE—Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.
GUITAR—Carcarri's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily.

An extended course of music, occupying one or two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after completing the regular course and receiving their diplomas. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this institution are far superior to those usually found for pratice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, etc. (including occasional ones brought by students), there are over thirty in use in the building. Among them is a parlor grand, a superior Chickering upright piano, and two large double bank organs, full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and use of the church organ.

N. B. Over twenty *new* pianos were put to use in the Conservatory in 1882.

The *Technicon*, a machine lately brought before the public, a notice of which is given in another column, will be in use this coming year by conservatory pupils.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the Principals, several associate teachers who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Principals, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by the Principals and her lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instructions in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization, (voice building), each:

Private daily lessons per year,...	$48 00
Private lessons (same as daily) two per week, per year.....	22 00
Class lessons, class of two, daily lessons per year.....	30 00
Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year.....	25 00
Private daily lessons from Principal, of either the vocal or the instrumental department, per year.....	97 00
Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily), per year.....	40 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two every other day, from either Principal, per year	50 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, with, two lessons per week from either Principal, per year.....	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Principal two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year.....	40 00
Use of Piano or Organ, one hour per day, per year.....	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year....	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible; instruction, which, in the larger cities, cost $4 or $5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

is given a prominence not usual in Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students come for Painting and Music only. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in Music.

THE ART COURSE

comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, and Oil Painting, and is arranged as follows:

First Year—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures, Elements in Perspective.

Second Year—Crayon and Water Colors, Object Drawing with Practical Perspective.

Third Year—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire mannal execution.

Fourth Year—Oil Painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of nature, rather than to "paint pictures."

Decorative Art is taught as desired through the course.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to painting, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps to a rightful understanding of the Theory and History of Art.

Many come to us with the intention of making a specialty of Music and Art, who wish to pursue studies in connection with either one of these, but are unable to remain for a sufficient length of time to complete the Collegiate course. To such we would especially recommend the following: The Common branches, History of Greece, Rome, France and England, Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English and American Literature, History of Art and German.

Calendar for 1885-86.

The academic year is divided into three terms:

Fall Term (33d year,) opens on Thursday, September 10, 1885.

Fall Term closes December 23, 1885.

Winter Term opens January 7, 1886.

Winter Term closes March 31, 1886.

Spring Term opens April 1, 1886.

Spring Term closes June 9, 1886.

Summer vacation from June 10, 1886, to September 9, 1886.

Anniversary Exercises.

We give below extracts from the report of the anniversary exercises of this year, as given by the Mt. Carroll *Herald*:

In the Art Course, Miss Bean had on exhibition at the Seminary, a collection of paintings which reflect great credit upon the art teacher, Miss Sherman and her pupil graduate. The former for her ability to teach and the latter for her talent and execution. Miss Bean is of that class who believe that there is no excellence without labor, and a natural ability of a high order, to perfection in the transferment to canvas of the natural and ideal. She was an apt pupil and success has followed her effort. She takes with her into the world a high conception of the beautiful, with an ability to materialize that conception, of which she may feel justly proud. She is an artist, both practical and ideal.

Miss Phillips followed in a piano solo, which, although not in itself, of the "brilliant" order, very fully displayed the player's correctness in execution. The young lady may not at present be able to "dazzle the ear" with sound, but she can get music out of whatever selection she undertakes.

Miss Elia Campbell's "Plea for Mediocrity" was several years beyond the usual "graduating essay," both in idea and composition. She has passed the idealistic stage in her education and has already discovered that the accomplishment of any work must be begun by the doing of the lesser things. She has discovered also, that there is more real worth in those people who compose the medium strata in humanity, than there is in that strata which is placed by itself at the top. A sensible conclusion. The essay proved that the writer is a close observer of the daily round of business, and that she can make good use of that observation. She eulogized the people who are content with doing the lesser things of life; who are content to follow; those who make the little world in which they live, the better and brighter by their presence.

"The village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of the fields withstood;
The mute, inglorious Milton. * *
The Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood."

Miss Campbell, to put it plainly, is endowed with an eminent degree of common sense, and while her name may never be so well known throughout the entire country as some of the prominent people of the day, that portion of the world which comes under her immediate presence will be the better for her having lived in it. She needs no further tribute.

Mis Grace Coleman's rendering of a piano solo added favorable comment to the plaudits she has already received. She has musical talent of an advanced order and the *Herald* predicts for this daughter of Mount Carroll much more than ordinary prestige in this direction.

Miss Cora Coleman in the "Puritan," successfully essayed a description of the origin, life and time of these people, who of all others had the most to do with shaping of the policy of America. The impress they left upon the newly moulded "New England" has never been effaced and never will be. The essayist, although the youngest of her class, and quite young, in fact, to be a collegiate graduate from so notable an institution as the Mt. Carroll Seminary, was equal to the occasion. In manner she was perfect in self-possession, delivering her essay in a full, clear voice easily heard and pleasant to the ear.

Our New Whitehill Sewing Machine,—just put into use in the Seminary is a grand success. It is light running, simple and noiseless. The stitch is perfect—indeed the whole make-up of the machine is such that no one can name an objection to it, thus far. Sewing machines here, like our pianos, get the severest test possible, but the new Whitehill promises to prove equal to the claims upon it. As time goes on we will report further of its conduct.

PERSONALS.

Miss Z. Rowe is teaching in Eagle Point, Ill.

Miss Sarah M. Rich is living in Glidden, Iowa.

Denton G. Finlayson is settled in Blaine, Mich.

Mrs. Agnes V. Hollenbeck Gould is living in Seco, Ill.

Miss M. M. Dutton has a music class in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Miss Angie C. Benton spent the winter and spring in Boston.

Miss Ella Bean is spending the summer in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Emilie M. Drummond Wratton, is now in Albuquerque, N. M.

The home of Mrs. Nellie Hathaway Moore is now in Fresno, Cal.

Miss Sophie Towne has taken up a land claim in Jackson, Kansas.

Miss Lizzie Neeley, Astor, Iowa, has been teaching near home during the past year.

Miss Sara Enos, Carlinville, Ill., has been teaching, during the past year, near her home.

Miss Lillie Clemmer has returned from an extended visit east, expecting to teach in the fall.

Miss Martha Powell returns next fall to Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., as financial secretary.

Miss Alice McIntire is employed by Mrs. Murrah as music teacher in the Creal Springs Seminary, Ill.

Mrs. Ora Knowlton Flynn sends many good wishes to friends of the past from her home in Helena, Wis.

Mrs. Jennie Wortman Campbell, with her husband and two children, is visiting in her husband's home, in Geneseo, Ill.

Miss Elia Campbell will act as the the principal's assistant in the Mt. Carroll High School this coming school year.

Miss Rose Mendenhall has been reading during the past year in Peoria and vicinity, meeting with favor from the public.

Miss Eleanor B. Hammers has been appointed Dean of the faculty of the Music Department in the college at Danville, Ill.

Mr. M. T. Grattan, a student at the Seminary when young men were admitted, sends greetings from Preston, Minn. Mr. Grattan is mayor of Preston and one of the leaders in all public enterprises.

Miss Edith Gould, of Eaton, Ohio, sends for herself and sister kind words of remembrance for the friends of Auld Lang Syne.

Mrs. Etta E. Kenyon, La Pierre, Minneapolis, Minn., inquires through the OREAD for the address of Miss Lizzie W. Johnson.

Mrs. Alice Gormley Mix who is living in Sunshine, Colorado, sends back to her school home pleasant words of grateful remembrance.

Miss Marie Plattenburg has resigned her situation in the seminary at Osage, Iowa, on account of ill health. She will not teach this year.

Miss Hattie Halteman, Delavan, Wis., spent the past winter in DeLand, Florida. Her health was much benefitted by the change of climate.

Mr. James Nimon, who is growing fruit in Dennison, Texas, sent Mrs. Shimer his yearly gift of peaches, on the early date of June 11.

Miss Mary Mooney has been connected with the Mt. Carroll Schools for some time. She will continue next year, in charge of the Fourth Room.

Miss I. F. Jones remains in Pattersonville, Iowa, in charge of the Music Department connected with the school recently established in that place.

Miss Nellie Brown has been reëlected to the position she has so acceptably filled for the past two years, that of teacher of the Third Room in the Mt. Carroll public schools.

Miss Helen A. Perrine has spent the past year in New York City. Part of the time she has been studying in Cooper Institute. Her address is Highstown, N. J., care of Enoch Dey.

Miss Alice Green has resigned her situation as principal of the public school in Bradford, Iowa, and accepted one in the Whitehall (Ill.) High School, that she may be nearer her home.

Miss Effie Shaw entered Vassar College last fall. She passed her entrance examination with much credit to herself and Mt. Carroll Seminary, the institution which prepared her for college.

Mrs. Jennie Cummings Lee is to make her home in Sidney, Nebraska. Her husband has begun the practice of law in that place. A sister of Mrs. Lee, Miss Delia Cummings, has been one of the students at the Seminary since the holidays.

The Presto in the report of the concert given by Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 10th, says: "Miss Mahala Dutton sang, 'Thine Eyes so Blue' by Lesser. We believe, as before expressed, that Miss Dutton ranks as one of the best contraltos in the state."

Mrs. Alma Chapman Parker has been part of the past winter in Springfield, Ill., with her husband who has been a member of the Illinois Legislature, its youngest member, we understand.

The address of Mrs. Jennie Ireland Heilman is Hepler, Kansas; Mrs. Fannie Ireland Hart, Charter Oak, Iowa; Mrs. Nettie Ireland Smith, Camanche, Iowa. Mrs. Smith's address will soon be Clinton, Iowa.

Miss Helen Eacker has resigned her situation as principal of the public schools of Delphos, Kansas, that she may have a year of rest and look after her farming interests in that prosperous part of the west.

Miss S. C. Clark will remain at home in Northampton, Mass., this coming year, and continue to teach in the institution with which she has of late been connected. She will devote her time principally to German.

We notice on the program of the Teacher's Institute held in Walla Walla, W. T., during the past winter, the names of Miss L. L. West and C. W. Freleigh. Mr. Freleigh's address is Estes P. O., Walla Walla Co., W. T.

Miss H. Cooley continues her studies this coming year in the school of technology in Boston, Mass. Miss Hattie Eastabrook will act as Miss Cooley's substitute in the school with which the latter has been connected of late.

Miss Della Angel sends a most favorable account of her situation as principal of the Vocal Department in Stephens college. She has both a pleasant and lucrative position, and is so located that she frequently attends lectures and concerts in St. Louis.

Mrs. Mary M. Bowen, Clarkesburg, W. Va., is writing for Arthurs, Youth's Companion, W. Va. School Journal and various religious publications. Through the OREAD we would give Mrs. Bowen the address for which she asks;—Miss Ella Thompson, Marshfield, Oregon.

We have received several notices of the Colfax Academy, Colfax, W. T., which helps to keep us interested in this institution with which our friend Mrs. Lizzie Cairns Trimble, is so closely connected. Her husband, Rev. E. T. Trimble, is president of the school.

Miss Hannah Nichols has lately received her diploma from the Medical Department of the University at Ann Arbor. Miss Nichols pursued her academical studies at the Seminary and was always considered one of the strong ones of the school. As we go to press, we learn of her appointment as assistant physician in the hospital connected with the Sherborn Reformatory Prison for Women in Massachusetts.

Mrs. M. Etta Wood Gove's address is No. 1432 East Sycamore St., Des Moines, Iowa. They write us of a newly found treasure in the household and have named it "Frank." Whether or not in compliment to his Aunt Frank "deponent saith not."

Mrs. Gertrude Brown Murrah is principal of a Seminary established by herself and husband in Creal Springs, Ill. The prospects for a successful enterprise are very good we learn from published reports. Mrs. Murrah has the best wishes of Alma Mater.

Mrs. Anna Roper Thayer sends kind greetings from her home in Springfield, Ill., 720 South 4th St. She has been singing regularly in church for the past two years and lately took a prominent part in the semi-centennial birthday of the church with which she is connected.

We very much regret that Miss Lura Pennell is again an invalid. Miss Carrie was a student at the Seminary during the past year, till her sister's illness called her home. Each sister has a large circle of friends from among those who have been with us, who extend sympathy and earnestly wish for them good health and prosperity.

Mrs. A. O. Mason, *nee* Pratt, 272 Marshfield Ave., Chicago, was invited to take part in the public exercises of Reunion Society, June 10, but she was unable to be present, her duties as mother and wife preventing. We hope that Mrs. Mason may be with us another June, and so renew acquaintances of the "long ago."

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy have lately received calls from Miss Bigger and Mrs. Ada L. Hathaway Ward in company with Mrs. Mary Halderman. Miss Bigger has been teaching in Jefferson, Iowa, during the past three years. Mrs. Ward, with her little Minnie, has been spending the winter with friends in Illinois and Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Hostetter Greenleaf, with her husband, spent the last winter in Augusta, Ga. The health of the Lieutenant has much improved during the past year and they are hoping that he will entirely recover. Lieut. and Mrs. Greenleaf will be in Boston, Mass., Dover, N. H., Rutland, Vt. and other points east, during the summer, and visit friends in Illinois early in autumn.

Miss Idell Miles, who, by the way, is a really artistic singer, has been obliged to leave Boston on account of ill health. She is improving rapidly in her home and may return east in the fall. Miss Miles visited the Seminary at the time of the Sherwood concert, she being one of Mr. Sherwood's assistants for the evening, and was there again during the closing exercises of the school and sang at "Reunion."

Papers received from Lincoln, Neb., give us the graceful address of Mrs. Nona Branch Sawyer, presented to "Sir Knights," as they were welcomed to her hospitable home on the 15th of May, and too, a notice of one given in connection with the "Flower Mission," June 8th. The latter address was highly eulogized by the press. Mr. Sawyer, also, spoke on this occasion in a most impressive manner, showing his interest, as at all other times, in whatever pertains to the elevation of society.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen went to their summer home in New Hampshire via Alfred, N. Y. and New York City. Mr. Hazzen delivered a lecture before the students at Alfred. Mrs. Hazzen opened the exercises with a vocal solo and responded with another to the encore of the enthusiastic audience assembled. She attended the National Musical Association in New York City during the first week in July. Mr. Hazzen hopes to be in Concord during part of the session of the School of Philosophy.

Miss Kate Reynolds, a graduate of the State Normal School of Mansfield, Pa., and also of Vassar College, of the class of 1876, has been engaged as teacher in the Mt. Carroll Seminary for the ensuing year. Miss Reynolds has been employed as teacher in the Normal School from which she was graduated, and, also, in one of the Institutes of Pennsylvania. She is highly recommended by President Caldwell of Vassar and teachers with whom she has been associated as a co-worker.

Miss Gertrude Halteman has been engaged by the Principal of the Academy in Clinton, Ky., to take charge of the Music Department of that institution. This is a large and flourishing school. From what we have known of it and its wide-awake, earnest Principal, we feel that Miss Halteman is to be congratulated upon her engagement, and that the principal is also, upon having obtained the services of one of so much worth, who will heartily coöperate with the other members of the faculty, in studying the best interests of the school.

Miss Cora Armstrong is at home, Deer Park, Ill. She fitted herself, by the aid of a competent architect, to fill the place of draughtsman in the office of Mr. Smead, her brother-in-law, and successfully performed the duties of the situation till she had demonstrated the fact that she was competent to take care of herself. She writes: "The work was work, but I liked it, and am only surprised that more women do not turn attention to it. To me, it is infinitely preferable to school teaching or any other kind of office work." Does not this contain a hint to some of the many young women who are asking "What employment shall I seek?"

Miss Virginia Dox is still in charge of the school at Oxford, Bingham Co., Idaho, which she founded under the auspices of the New West Education Commission. A most interesting letter from her was read at the public exercises of the Reunion Society, June 10th. Had we space, we should be glad to print it for the pleasure of her friends who were not able to be present. Miss Dox owns an Indian pony and has learned to use it with the skill of an experienced equestrienne. She speaks warmly of the kindness of the people, Mormons included, and dwells, at length, upon the great desire of some of the young people to enjoy educational advantages. As an illustration, she mentions two young men who go eight miles from their ranch, each Friday evening, to recite; and a young woman who rides for a long distance on horseback to attend the same class. One of her pupils, a girl of eighteen, is a famous horse tamer and helps to support herself by her skill in this line. This young woman performs all the out-door work of her home in the morning, harnesses her horse and rides to school with her little brothers and sisters, three miles, daily. The Indians have named Miss Dox, U-hoox-stah-nat, (Bright Light.) May she prove to be indeed a bright light in that new and undeveloped country.

Mrs. Dillon, formerly Miss Emma Golder, has been called upon recently to mourn the loss of her father, Judge Golder of Sterling. Judge Golder was one of the early settlers of Illinois and was for many years a most highly prized citizen of the city in which he died, on July 13.

We have often recalled with great satisfaction the pleasant journey we enjoyed in company with Judge Golder and his estimable wife, in the Spring of 1884, on our homeward trip from Florida to Chicago. We think there is much truth in the saying that one must travel with persons to learn to know them well, as we have learned that a long, weary journey is calculated to exhibit the true character as but few circumstances in life will. Though we had known this couple as patrons of our school, we had never appreciated the true nobility of character as shown on this journey,—by steamer and rail,—a long, and would have been tiresome, tedious journey, but for the kind attentions and uniform happy spirits of Judge and Mrs. Golder. Their southern winter home and ours, in Florida, are but a few miles apart and we have anticipated much pleasure in an exchange of visits. To the lonely companion of the departed we extend our sincere sympathy.

THE OREAD.

AUGUST, 1885.

F. A. W. SHIMER AND ADELIA C. JOY,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

MISS JESSIE M. HALL, Elmira, N. Y.,
MISS MARY GRACE COLEMAN, Mt. Carroll, Ill.,
Committee of the Oread Society as Assistants.

THE OREAD gives again her midsummer greetings. It reports of Mt. Carroll Seminary that all is well with her and that she is looking hopefully into the future, expecting of it large things. With an interest that never tires, Alma Mater asks of each of the children that is no longer of the home group:—Is it well with you?—as she gives her greetings this bright August day. She bids you God-speed in all good ways and works!

The past year has been a bright one in the history of the Oread Society. From the first meeting, at which between twenty and thirty new names were enrolled, to the last of the term, the members have labored with enthusiasm.

To most of them came trials which seemed, at the moment, great; but perseverance conquers many things, and they possessed that quality in a high degree.

The Society held two public meetings, one at the close of the fall term, the other in June. On both occasions the members acquitted themselves creditably.

The Sherwood concert in May, seemed a great undertaking, and we made ourselves believe that if expenses were covered we should be content; but when all was over, and the Treasurer reported that we possessed funds sufficient to make a considerable addition to the Oread library, our joy knew no bounds.

Thirty-nine new volumes were purchased, and these, together with a generous contribution from Dr. Shimer's library, and new books bought at the end of the year, amounting in value to twelve dollars, make an addition of which the members of '85 feel justly proud.

Mrs. Shimer has kindly given us a new book-case.

Our programs were usually good. The debates were not learned, perhaps, but they were lively and spirited, and usually showed a careful study of the subjects chosen.

We have devoted one evening to Dickens, and one to Whittier.

Members have edited semi-occasionally, the *Electric Light*, a paper devoted solely to the interests of the Society. Its politics were Republican until after Cleveland's inauguration, when, like many people, it followed the party which wields the power.

Now, at the close of the year, we can look back and feel that the efforts of the Society have been crowned with success.

To the earnest endeavors of the old members, we owe the start which has enabled us, beginning the year in poverty, to end it in comparative wealth.

The interest felt in this year's work has been like that of the members of '79, and the record of their labor and success has helped to encourage us.

To old members who are still interested in the Oread Society, we say,—"Write to us. Send us a word of cheer now and then from the homes, schools and workshops that awaited you out in the busy world. Let us know that you still retain pleasant memories of the days when you were Oreads." J. H.

The young ladies took pleasure last autumn, in celebrating Miss Willard's birthday with appropriate exercises and sending a few words of sympathy for her in the good work she is performing. In reply, she wrote Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy: "Your action in the commemoration of my birthday, touches me deeply. Having the highest regard for you and the grand work you are doing, I esteem myself fortunate to be so kindly spoken of at Mt. Carroll Seminary. Will you please express to the young ladies my sincere gratitude and assure them I shall pray for God's help to lead a true life that I may not disappoint the confidence of generous young hearts like theirs. Your kind letter and their beautiful message I shall forward to my dear mother. With ever affectionate regard, Your Friend,

FRANCES E. WILLARD."

Longfellow's birthday was also one of the special days at the Seminary this year, the evening being filled with selections from his writings, songs that he penned and words of eulogy pronounced by warm hearted, ardent admirers.

The Oread Society devoted one evening to Dickens; another to our much beloved Whittier, while for many evenings most of the pupils and several of the teachers studied Shakespear under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Hazzen.

The patronage of Mt. Carroll Seminary is not local, there having been in attendance during the past year students from Quebec and New York on the east and Colorado west, together with many from all parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

Our Dead-Beat List

will be resumed in the next issue of the OREAD. Said list will open with some interesting delineations of character, with pen pictures that will be readily recognized. Let "a word to the wise" suffice.

It gives us pleasure to testify to the excellence of work performed by Miss Sherwood, as principal of the department of Instrumental Music. Her lack of physical strength has prevented her from taking such a position before the public as would draw attention to her skill, but none of her pupils fail to see they are being instructed by a scholarly musician of exquisite taste. They recognize her ability in connection with the daily lessons received at the piano, and, perhaps even more, when guided by her in the study of theory and the history of music. She came as a sister of the noted Wm. Sherwood of Boston, but has quietly made herself among us a reputation based upon her own merit.

Among the visitors at the Seminary Anniversary Week were:

Dr. Mason, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Fenn, Camanche, Iowa.
Mrs. Jacobsen, Lyons, Iowa.
Mr. George Hamblen, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. G. Barker, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. Nettie Ireland Smith, Camanche.
Miss Idell Miles, Miles, Iowa.
Miss Mary Calkins, Wyoming, Iowa.
Mrs. Grace White Mighell, Miss Gertrude Halteman and Miss E. James, Delavan, Wis.
Miss Jennie Elder, Concord, Iowa.
Miss Nellie Hunter, Miss Louisa Stapley.
Mrs. Maggie D. Moffett Emmert, Lanark, Ill.
Mrs. Louisa Wells McDearmon, Sterling, Ill.
Mrs. A. B. Williamson, Savanna, Ill.

The last three were among the students in the early days of the Seminary, and hence were particularly welcome at Reunion.

We *voluntarily* call the attention of the public to one of the greatest inventions of the age for the comfort of helpless invalids and that is THE INVALID LIFTER, which is so simple it can be managed by a child. By means of it, the invalid may be moved from the bed to a chair, from chair to carriage or from any one posture to another, without pain, and without the expenditure of the strength of others. Anyone having suffering friends will do all concerned, invalid, nurse and sympathizing relatives, a great kindness, by obtaining the Lifter. Address, L. M. CUTHING, Jerseyville, Ill., for particulars.

Commencement Programs.

The commencement session of the Oread, 1885. Jessie Hall, Pres.; Lizzie Ferris, Marshal; Anne Guenther, Sec.

La Sagesse regit l' Universe.

Prayer,

Music.....Glee Club.

Oration—Frederick the Great....Alice Ferguson.

Piano Duet—Bridal Song.....Jensen
Lulu Bean and Nellie Scott.

Recitation—Child's Dream of a Star.....Dickens
Bertha Alexander.

Vocal Duet—*a* Spring Song, *b* Spring and Love,
E. Lassen, Theresa Geiger and Emma Myers.

Mrs. Solomon Snudwick's Party—V. Varnum.

Mrs. Snudwick.....Nellie Scott.
Esq. Bottlebee.....Effie Fish.
Editor.....Maud Elder.
Philosopher.....Katie Geiger.
Scientist.....Edith Kenny.
Theologian.....Theresa Geiger.

Piano Solo—Waltz, Op. 64, No. 2.....Chopin
Lou Graper.

Recitation—Guide at Genoa and Rome....Twain
Mae Christie.

Vocal Solo—Angel's Serenade.....Brugga
Effie Fish, with Violin Obligato by Mr. Wells.

Oration—Dynamite in Politics.....Mary Hofer.

Music.....Glee Club.

The program of the public exercises of the Reunion Society, June 10, 1885:

Address.....Presiding Office, R. Campbell.

Piano Duet....Misses G. Coleman and N. Phillips.

News from those formerly connected with the Seminary, including short letters from Mrs. Mary Gross Smith, Miss I. F. Jones, Mr. M. T. Grattan, Mrs. Amelia Moore Kling, "Ireland Sisters." Read by.....Miss M. Hofer.

Trio ...Misses H. and J. McKay and J. Rinewault.

Letter from Miss H. Eacker, Delphos, Kansas, Read by Miss J. Claywell.

Letter from Miss V. Dox, Oxford, Idaho. Read by Miss F. Barker.

Vocal Solo.....Miss Idell Miles, Miles, Iowa.

Letter from Mrs. May Button Squire, Trempealeau, Wis. Read by.....Miss E. Campbell.

Essay—Features of Foreign Life,....Miss S. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll.

Vocal Duet,.....Miss M. Calkins, Wyoming, Iowa, and Miss N. Hobbs, De Witt, Ia.

We observe that some have obtained the idea that the Reunion Society embraces only those who have graduated from the Mt. Carroll Seminary. This is a mistake, as the object of the society is to link together the many that may have been connected with the institution, and to keep alive their interest in each other and Alma Mater.

We copy below the program of the concert given Wednesday evening, June 10, 1885, by members of the Conservatory of Music connected with the Mt. Carroll Seminary:

PART FIRST.

J. Rheinberger—Chorus....The Mountain Brook, Euterpe Club.

A. Rubenstein—Piano Duet.....Nocturne, Misses Edith Kenny and Jennie Shumway.

M. Costa—Vocal Solo, I dreamt I was in Heaven. Miss Mary Lichty.

Shumann—Piano Solo....Novelette, Op. 21, No. 2 Miss Clara Ferguson.

Lucantoni—Vocal Duet, Una Notte a Venezia, Misses Laura Jacobsen and Edith Kenny.

Brahms—Piano Duet, Var. on theme by Schumann, Misses Clara Ferguson and Lou. Graper.

A. Rubenstein—Vocal Duet.....The Cloud, Misses Alice Ferguson and Jennie Shumway.

Rubenstein—Piano Solo, Reve Angelique, Op. 10, No. 22,—Miss Graper.

Mercadante—Vocal Solo.....Salve Maria, Miss Hamblen.

PART SECOND.

Mendelssohn—Piano Duet, Scotch Symphony, Andante Allegro—Misses Hobbs and C. Ferguson.

F. Liszt—Vocal Solo....Du bist wie eine Blume, Mrs. Hazzen.

Chopin—Piano Solo.....Cradle Song, Miss Madge Myers.

Rubenstein—Vocal Duet.....An Angel, Misses Mary Hofer and Grace Coleman.

Moszkowski—Piano Duet....Op. 23, Nos. 2 and 3, Misses Madge Myers and Lou. Graper.

De Flotow—Vocal Duet.....No. 1 from Marta, Mrs. Hazzen and Miss Hamblen.

Smart—Chorus, Rest Thee on this Mossy Pillow, Euterpe Club.

Officers of the Alumnae Society.

President—Miss CLAYWELL.
Vice Presidents—Miss MARY CALKINS, Miss GRACE COLEMAN.
Treasurer—Mrs. WILL MACKAY.
Secretary—Miss HELEN MACKAY.

The Reunion Society.

Officers of the Reunion Society, Mt. Carroll Seminary, elected June 10, 1885:
President—Miss SARAH HOSTETTER.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. MAGGIE MOFFETT EMMERT, Mrs. VENA MACKAY BEEDE, Miss ELVA CALKINS.
Secretary—ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The Oread Society.

The officers for the coming session are as follows:

President—JESSIE HALL.
Vice-President—MARGARET FISHER.
Secretary—EDITH KENNY.
Treasurer—EFFIE DIMMICK.
Corresponding Sec.—CLARA FERGUSON.
First Teller—LOU GRAPER.
Second Teller—ANNIE BALLOU.
Librarian—NELLIE SCOTT.

Pianoforte Music:—Its History, with Biographical Sketches and Critical Estimates of its Greatest Masters,

By John Comfort Fillmore, we find a most useful work and heartily recommend it to the students of our Conservatory. Publisher, Townsend MacCoun, Chicago.

Admission to Vassar College Without Examination.

We wish to call attention of students contemplating a college course, to the fact that, hereafter, pupils prepared in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, will be received in Vassar College on probation, without examination. Such students must present a certificate from the Seminary showing that they are endorsed by the Principal and considered properly fitted to enter the Freshman class of that college. None will receive such certificates unless their scholarship and conduct fully merit recommendation.

Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul R. R.

We appreciate more and more the new branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, connecting us so directly with Chicago, that a ride of about four hours brings us to the city. We are brought, also, by other branches of this road, in direct communication with Milwaukee, Rock Island, Council Bluffs and St. Paul, two trains passing each way daily. The convenience of reaching Mt. Carroll, from all parts of the country, is a point worthy of consideration on the part of patrons and students. This company has courteously favored, for several successive seasons, those connected with the Seminary, by offering excursion rates for the winter vacation.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, MASS.,—by the well known historian, Hon. Wm. T. Davis, the first published history of this famous old town. It is designed to give a sketch of the birth of Puritanism in England, with the outgrowth of separation; the organization of the Pilgrim Church at Scruby; the bight of the Church to Holland; the settlement of Plymouth; the growth of the Plymouth Colony, and the leading incidents in its life. The work is finely illustrated with views of historic locations. The work bound in cloth, sent prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada for $3.50. Address the publishers, J. W. LEWIS & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

"Normal Methods of Teaching," and "Mental Science and Culture"

are two comprehensive works on the subjects indicated by the titles, that will be of service to the teacher seeking excellence in his profession. Both are by Edward Brooks, Ph. D., Principal of State Normal School, Millersville, Pa. Publisher, Normal Publishing Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Commencement at Mt. Carroll Seminary.

The June exercises of Mt. Carroll Seminary, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., shine out bright in the galaxy of school commencements of the west. For the last thirty-three years it has sent out its annual quota of art, music and literary graduates, scattering its representatives to all points of the compass. But the bright June time draws the hearts of the scattered ones back to Alma Mater, like the needle to its magnet. The spacious grounds and roomy seminary buildings are thrown open wide by its hospitable owner, to the hosts who flock back to welcome the young fledgling graduates to the bosom of the Alumni. Some are graduates of years ago, now clustered about with family cares or professional duties, breaking away from them a few days to renew their youth mid the pleasant scenes of schooldays. Others who have but recently stepped out of the ranks hasten back to welcome friends and class-mates into the charmed circle.

Mingled in the merry hum and chatter are the voices of matron and maid, teacher and pupil. Now, one hears snatches of art, social science, the experience af a young farmer's wife, politics, school-girl tricks and escapades, each and all in share and place. Old acquaintances are renewed, new ones formed, while over all beams the same kindly thoughtful face which has bound the hearts of two generations in a common bond.

Commencement week for '85 opened with a Baccalaureate sermon, preached at the Baptist church, by Rev. Mr. Wells, Sunday evening, June 7th. The public session of the Oread Society, representing the literary department, was held on Monday evening. The program was composed of recitations and orations, interspersed with choice vocal selections and choruses by the Oread Glee Club. The crowning effort of the evening was the center piece, written for the occasion by Miss V. Varnum of the Literary Department, in which the editor, philosopher, scientist and theologian ventilated the theoretical foibles of modern thought. The exercises were bright and novel and made a good impression on the audience. The proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the library of the society.

On Tuesday afternoon the parlors of the Seminary were thrown open to the public for the inspection of the Art exhibition. The work of the Art Department has been uniformly excellent this year. The exhibition of china painting was especially fine, also portraiture.

The graduating exercises took place Tuesday evening at the Baptist church, the class being composed of six graduates and three post graduates finishing advanced courses in music, Miss Liliian Hamblen for vocal excellence, Miss Nellie Hobbs, piano, and Miss Madge Myers in musical theory, receiving medals. The essays and instrumental renditions were of a high order, heightened by the graceful bearing of the graduates. Miss Hobbs' interpretation of Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique brought out the ring and fire of the old master. The climax of the evening found expression in the vocal numbers "Lieti Signor Cavatina," by Meyerbeer, and a selection from Mendelssohn' "Elijah," by Miss Hamblen. Her rich mezzo soprano filled the room with sympathetic sound, bringing her a vociferous encore. Miss Hamblen goes to Boston to complete her musical studies under Madam Hall. The address by Miss A. C. Joy, Ass't Principal, reviewed the educational outlook of the day in her graceful and well-poised style of delivery. The presentation of diplomas and medals completed the exercises.

On Wednesday afternoon a happy gathering of reunionists convened to spend a few hours with friends present and absent, by letter and personal communion. The meeting was profitable and interesting and promises to be a success next year.

The Conservatory concert given under the direction of Mrs. Hazzen, Principal of the Vocal Department, and Miss E. Sherwood of the Piano Department of the Conservatory, surpassed even its usual excellence. The selections were strictly classical and yet selected with such rare tact that the numbers from Rubenstein, Shumann, Brahms, Mecadante, Mendelssohn, Chopin, were not only thoroughly enjoyed but understood. Mrs. Hazzen's rendition of Liszt's "Thou Art Like unto a Flower" was exquisite in its delicate purity. Nothing can exceed the refinement of harmony between the sentiment, singer and song. The vocal duet from De Flotow's "Marta," by Mrs. Hazzen and Miss Hamblen was nobly executed and closed the evening's treat with bursts of applause.—*McGregor News.*

The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional,

will be forwarded by the return of mail for $1.10 sent to REV. CHINIQUY, St. Anne, Kankakee Co., Ill.

The New Standard Commercial Book-Keeping, Theoretical and Practical,

Containing a thorough elucidation of the principles of double and single entry and illustrating the modern and practical Forms used in business, has just been issued by J. C. BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y. Teachers will do well to examine this work.

The Science and Art of Elocution or How to Read and Speak,

by Frank H. Fenno, has recently been issued by John E. Potter & Company, Philadelphia.

Man's Birthright, or The Higher Laws of Property,

By Edward H. G. Clark, comes just as we go to press, not giving time for careful examination, but its attractive appearance, together with most favorable notices given by the press, recommend it to favor. It considers: The Higher Law of Property stated as Science and Ethics; The Higher Law of Property, as illustrated and demonstrated by the Facts of History; The Historical Gist of Political Economy; The End of the Science in the Higher Law of Property; The Higher Law of Property in its Practical Application; A Glance at the Means Necessary to the End; The Methods of Anarchy. Publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Elements of Art Criticisms, embracing, A Treatise on Aesthetics, A Historical Sketch of the Methods of Art Execution in the Departments of Drawing, Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, Landscape, Gardening and The Decorative Arts,

By G. W. Samson, D. D., former President of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., is cordially recommended by such distinguished authority as Dr. Anderson, of Rochester University, Pres. Porter, of Yale, Prof. Toy, of Harvard, and by many artists of note. J. B. Lippencott & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

The Normal Book Concern, of Ladoga, Ind., announces the publication of the second of a series of School helps of which *United States History Outlined* was the first. Number Two will be *Civil Government Outlined.* It will consist of a complete topical analysis of Civil Government in General, and of the United States Constitution. It is a commendable fact that teachers everywhere are taking a lively interest in this important branch of study. *Civil Government Outlined* will be ready for distribution in a few days. Price by mail 10 cents.

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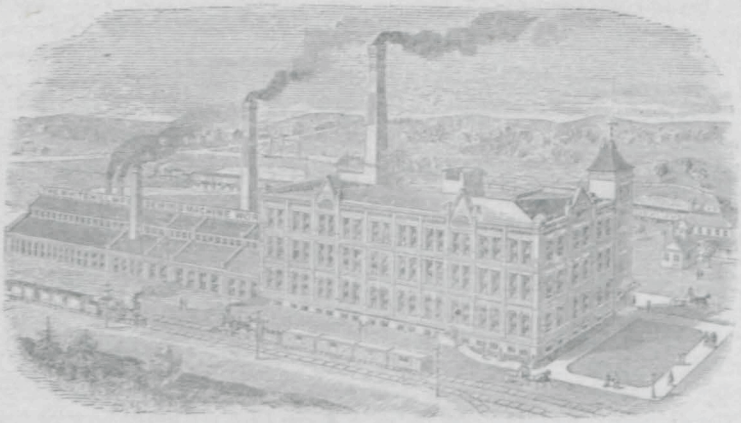

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